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> Congressional. Washington, Jan. 10, 1849.

In the Senate. Mr. Underwood's resoluuon to refer the petition of Daniel P. Bediager to the Judiciary Committee, with ospections to inquire and report whether of free people of color, was taken up.

Mr. Dayton suggested the propriety of strking out that part of the resolution which instructs the committee to inquire and report, thus merely referring the petition to

Underwood wished to test the opinnons of Northern men as to the authority and expediency of making appropriations for sending emancipated slaves out of the country, where their owners were willing to emancipate them on this condition. He was opposed to any restriction or discussion on such questions. He wished to ascertion for his constituents the length and breadth. the height and depth of the abolition feel. ing. And it was for this reason that he had moved the reconsideration of the vote on the abolition petition of the Senator from New Hampshire, (Mr. Ilale.)

any suppression of petitions sent here. evils. The proper way was to send them to a committee and allow them to be an. wered. The right of petition had no doubt been frequently violated by people at the

Mr. Ilale rose for the purpose of express stitution. ing his thanks to the Senator from Kenthe other day had been laid on the table.

be to the body having the power to grant it; and that it must not effect others than those

Such reservations, he contended, would submissive, that, when petitioners came soilism. here begging for their rights, they should The motion to reconsider was then, by

to be denounced as insolent. were not introduced into these halls. New otherwise. llampshire would never know how badly have never seen it and know nothing about the negative-94 to 110. it; nor would the people of the South know

view of influencing a popular election. The way to prevent such excitements with the other States, to settle the slavery question therein as they think proper. God forbid that this country should ever be ruled by any faction, composed of men of all political parties, bound together by no prinagitation and foster the seeds of disunion, Mr. Underwood also replied to Mr.

Mr. Dayton said it was evident that the debate had wandered far away from the

the opinion of the committee should be forestelled—he was opposed to opening up any new question of discussion in connexion with that which was now agitating the country, involving the only institution for the amelioration of the slave in which the North and the opinion of the slave in which the North and the opinion of the committee should be form their deliberations, and nothing at all thous supposed to opening up any new question of discussion in connexion with that which was now agitating the country, involving the only institution for the amelioration of the slave in which the North and the price opinion of the committee should be form their deliberations, and nothing at all the San Juan emptying into the Atlantic. The state of the Work, states that he same that he same

alluded to the colonisation society.

ence without instructions-

gether, and gave his reasons at length. God" to say "good devil."

their own acts and their own laws in times agree upon that. one by. He returned his thanks to the Senator from Illinois for the sentiments nency of the Union.

Mr. Butler opposed the reference. He itherto.

Mr. Berrien considered the petition nothslaves-to encourage slave owners to man. He thought it perfectly useless to attempt unit and send their slaves out of the coun-

Mr. Niles also argued that Congress nos-

committee and be reported upon. He had postponement of the whole subject. On that the perties themselves have no doubt? complexion in the offspring would at once globe, so thickly studded with volcances as were as neatly as by bell-wires. It was live that nort which they are engaged. I do not be live that nort which live between the light of a hundred way. no fear of any discussion which might arise this motion the yeas and mys were ordered, Having settled these important points, there betray."

from New Hampshire, (Mr. Hale,) for he and on the general questions involved, of to appeal on all these points from the hasty however, when submitted to the test of miwas a philanthropist, professedly, in his which I am unable this afternoon to say action of the people's representatives to the croscopic inquiry, has been found to be toeffort to provide for the emancipation of more than that he argued that Congress sober second thought of the people them- tally incorrect. The rete mucosum has their slaves, to send them out of the coun. could do nothing on the subject of slavery selves. But we fondly hope that enlighten. been discovered to be nothing but the latest outside of the expressed forms of the con. ed and prudent men may direct the pro. layer of epidermis, the inner surface of which a light draught steamer up the San Juan de skill and science was appreciated. Mr.

tucky who had just spoken, (Mr. Under now existing, to prohibit the importation of a summer shower; and that the appalling There is no distinct colouring layer, it apwood,) for his magnamintous motion to re. slaves into that State for sale. The law crisis which many imagine to exist, mny pears, either in the fair or the dark-skinned consider the vote by which the question of was subsequently read at the clerk's desk, only mark an epoch to which posterity races; the peculiar huc of the latter depenreception on the petition presented by him to this effect. Mr. McLane also denound shall point as the time when men were ding upon the presence of colouring matter ced the agitation of the abolitionists to ac. frightened without cause, and blustered in the cells of the epidermis itself. Now lle dissented, however, from the argu- complish that which had already been ac without knowing exactly wherefore. N. that this colouring matter may be generament of that Senator that the petition must complished by the laws of Maryland.

Mr. Smith, of Indiuna, defended the power of Congress to act positively on slavery within the district. But he was opposed to the introduction of preambles be selfish in the extreme, and render the into resolutions, calculated to inflame the right of petition totally valueless. The public mind, or the allowing free negroes in course of Northern men had become so the district to vote on questions like that tame and submissive on this subject that involved, Whenever slavery should be the very women and children cried our abolished in the district, he was in favor of against them. He had that day received a paying the slaveholders therein the value of Northern members was thus oozing out- moderate, though he declared himself dewhy they were thus becoming so tamely cidedly in favor of the doctrines of free-

bow in base submission to a Southern fac- yeas and nays, decided in the affirmative, tion, and tamely allow their humble payers 119 to 84.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, then moved to Mr. Douglass denied, as a Northern amend the resolution thus recommended, by man, that there had been any submission striking out the preamble and all after the by Nouthern men to the South-they had word resolved, and inserting instructions to always manfully stood up for their rights- the committee to inquire and report what stitution and the laws. He undertook to duction of slaves from any of the Status say that there would be no cause for com- into the District of Columbia, for sale here

Mr. Botts moved to lay the whole subthe poor negroes were treated at the South, jeet on the table, and on this the yeas and were it not told to them here by men who nays were ordered, and it was decided in

Mr. Meade moved an amendment to the how badly they are treated by the North amendment of Mr. Smith, providing for were it not told them here with the paltry the recovery of fugitive slaves, but it was ruled out of order.

Mr. Smith moved to modify his substiwas for every man to mind his own busi- tute for the original resolution, so as to in-

The Slave Question,

On motion, the House adjourned.

it, relative to slavery in the District of Co. ing on negro transformation:

The question was then taken on Mr. Is an any which home the commend something like nullification, threaten something like secession, what can sively among the people of the central and the affirmative.

The harbor of San Juan on the Atlantic, is pronounced, on the authority of a the phenomena of electricity and magnetic that Contact the Sandwich Islands.

The harbor of San Juan on the Atlantic, is pronounced, on the authority of a the phenomena of electricity and magnetic that Contact the Sandwich Islands. gress has no power over the subject of

ight of petition carried with it the implied they advance anything stronger than the mile or two descents from their African nn- and Lake Leon, however, there is a ridge Dublin Advocate. leclaration that there were grievances to peeches of Calhoun and Berrien upon that cestors. But according to the concurrent of such a character that it would require to dager to the States of the constitutional power congress possesses congress possesses the constitutional power congress possesses the constitutional power appropriate for those who cry out "good cided by the judicial tribunals? What plan to the European model is progressively structed in the line of the axis of Lake Leon, iod" to say "good devil." could they hit upon better than Clayton's taking place, in instances in which, although where it would debouch at Realejo; the finest the might be well for those who cry out bill? And yet unless some of them have there has been no intermixture of European port in that part of the world. The portion against the institution of slavery at the South changed their minds since the last session, blood, the influence of a higher avilisation of the route occupied by the lakes and by b look on the other side of the picture—to the Southern members themselves cannot has been powerfully exercised for a very the Tipitapa, would require no expenditure, Turn the subject in every way, and it

would seem that the Southern members. which he had expressed, and concluded with per se, cannot do anything except to threat out of such reports.

Mr. Metcalfe knew the petitioner well, the was a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, who had written much on this subject, a with the same amount of means, so much good is another question which printed these important points, there is another question which printed the same amount of means, so much good is another question which printed the same amount of means, so much good is another question which printed the same amount of means, so much good is another question which printed the same amount of means, so much good is another question which printed the same amount of means, so much good is another question which printed the same amount of means, so much good is another question with the same amount of means, so much good is another question with the same amount of means, so much good is another question with the same amount of means, so much good is another question with the same amount of means, so much good is another question with the same amount of means, so much good is another question with the same amount of means, so much good is another question with the same amount of means, so much good is another question with the same amount of means, so much good is another question with the same amount of means, so much good is another question with the same amount of means, so much good is another question with the same amount of means, so much good is another question with the same amount of means, so much good is another question with the same amount of means, so much good is another question with the same amount of means, so much good is another question with the same amount of means, so much good is another question with the same amount of means, so much good is another question with the same amount of means, so much good is another question with the same amount of means, so much good is and a slaveholder and a slaveholder in that State, disposed of, the consideration of the motion in this connection, is the most important of does not reach the true skin, being entirely shows evidently that the subject is a vexed shape, and on a metal plate, so that no air thing connected with the mission at these Islands and who, like many others there, earnestly to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Gott's all. We suggest it now for their consider. Confined to the epidermis or scarf-skin. It one. There is an array of counter-authori- was admitted, was exposed to view. Wire as yourself. desired the manumission of the slaves in resolution had been adopted, some time attendance to the slaves in resolution had been adopted, some time attendance to the slaves in resolution had been adopted, some time attendance to the slaves in resolution had been adopted, some time attendance to the slaves in resolution had been adopted, some time attendance to the slaves in resolution had been adopted, some time attendance to the slaves in resolution had been adopted, some time attendance to the slaves in resolution had been adopted, some time attendance to the slaves in resolution had been adopted, some time attendance to the slaves in resolution had been adopted at the slaves at the slaves in resolution had been adopted at the slaves at the way proposed. It was well known to since, was resumed. The resolution, it would be impossible to manuant will be recollected, instructs the committee necessary. But if rash counsels prevail at the discussion became absolutely skin and scarf-skin there lay a proper colour. Which have puzzled Humboldt. Even he seen, and the light was turned on and off and the good they are now constantly doing layer, to which the term rete mucosum asks, 'Does there exist a river flowing from by Mr. Petrie, and the transition seemed among the natives of these Islands, give them in and retain the black population within the population would rebel ngainst it. He hoped they should have the aid of the Senator they should have the aid they should ha

> O. Crescent. Negro Improvability.

An article on the subject of Ethnography, the science of races of men, which appears in the 'Edinburgh Review' for October, will be perused with no small satisfaction by persons taking an interest in the progress of human intelligence, and the present condi tion of the colored races. The doctrines which the reviewer establishes from a varieletter from a Northern lady, inquiring why their slaves from the public treasury. His withstunding the extraordinary diversity of speech also was very able, and in tone very cranial formation, and color of skin among ty of evidence, are to this effect-that notwithstunding the extraordinary diversity of mankind, all are of one species or family and that the diversities which strike us as so remarkable, are a result of circumstan. ces. 'Taking the Caucasian, or white races, as the most perfect type, physically and mentally, it is made out satisfactorily that tribes may be gradually cultivated up to this standard, or depressed below it. It seems, however, from the evidence adduced, that races may be much more rapidly degraded than elevated. Misusage of all kinds, bad their only submission had been to the con- legislation is necessary to prevent the intro- food, inelemency of climate, severe bodily labor, will soon brutify, so to speak, the human being; and this fact is indeed obviplaint, if the agitating questions of slavery or elsewhere, and that they report by bill or ous from common observation. The raising about six degrees nearer the equator than in place of human labor. As a comparatiess—to settle the territorial questions by giving to the people thereof State governments, and leaving them, as had been done with the other States, to settle the slavery with the other states, and the finding of the largest vessels. Unfortulate the finding of the largest vessels. Unfortulate the committee to bring in a bill, but, the other states in our principal sea-ports are get. Having heated the griddle well by placing it the committee to bring in a bill, but, the other states in our principal sea-ports are get. Having heated the griddle well by placing it the committee to bring in a bill, but, the other states in our principal sea-ports are get. Having heated the griddle well by placing it the committee to bring in a bill, but, the other states in our principal sea-ports are get. Having heated the griddle well by placing it the committee to bring in a bill, but, the other states in our principal sea-ports are get. Having heated the griddle well by placing it the committee to bring in a bill, but, the other states in our principal sea-ports are get. Having heated the griddle well by placing it in our principal sea-ports are get. Having heated the griddle well by placing it in our principal sea-ports are get. Having heated the griddle well by placing it in our principal sea-ports are get. Having heated the griddle well by placing it in our principal sea-ports are get. Having heated the griddle well by placing it in our principal sea-ports are get. Having heated the griddle well by placing it in our principal sea-ports are get. Having heated the griddle well by placing it in our principal sea-ports are get. Having heated the griddle well by placing it i Newspapers, both North and South, are of skin would be the consequence. Refer which its waters might be converted by the nothing in comparison of it; it can engrave speculating upon the probable result of the ring the reader to the article in question for activity of the North Americans, and con. a seal, and crush masses of obdurate metal

lumbia and the territories of New Mexico "The negro type is one which is not un- surprised at the inactivity of those now in. the air, it can embroider muslin and forge and California. Opinions vary with the frequently cited as an example of the per- habiting its shores. Lake Champlain, a anchors; it can cut steel into ribands, and latitudes of the places where the papers are manence of the physical characters of races. much smaller lake, happening to be the impel loaded vessels against the fury of the published, and often in the same latitude, with the party feelings and connections of to agree precisely with the representations states, where, from political causes, the At least 12,000 machines are now in use question at issue. In the motion which he had simply desired, and connections of the writers, All eyes seem to be turned to transmitted to us from the remotest periods, transit is restricted, nevertheless is bordered in Great Britain, by which the labor of the writers. All eyes seem to be turned to had made he had simply desired that the petition might be referred by the committee of the Southern members, in those marvellous pictures, whose preser- by thriving towns, and is the scene of an experience of the scene of the scene of the consume annually the produce of the scene of the sce petition might be referred, leaving any action to the judgment of the committee. Did the Senator from Kentucky and which has been appointed to do something, has revealed to us so much of the inner life has revealed to us so much of the inner life has revealed to us so much of the inner life has revealed to us so much of the inner life has revealed to us so much of the inner life has revealed to us so much of the inner life two acres, 500,000 acres are thus set free for other purposes. Dr. Lardner shows that Did the Senator from Kentucky expect any action upon the subject involved? No.—
But a convention, it was said, was to be held in Kentucky, and an expression of opinion from so respectable a committee.

The Isthmus of Nicaragua has an admit. It was a admit. It was a said, was an admit. It was a said advantage over that of Pariama, in the of one of the most anciently-civilised nations of the world; and this physiognomy, it is for other purposes. Dr. Lardner shows that of one of the most anciently-civilised nations of the world; and this physiognomy, it is for other purposes. Dr. Lardner shows that of one of the most anciently-civilised nations of the world; and this physiognomy, it is for other purposes. Dr. Lardner shows that of one of the most anciently-civilised nations of the world; and this physiognomy, it is for other purposes. Dr. Lardner shows that of one of the most anciently-civilised nations of the davantage over that of Pariama, in the davantage over that of Pariama, in the of other purposes. Dr. Lardner shows that of one of the most anciently-civilised nations of the davantage over that of Pariama, in the of other purposes. Dr. Lardner shows that of one of the most anciently-civilised nations of the davantage over that of Pariama, in the of other purposes. Dr. Lardner shows that of other purposes. Dr. Lardner shows that of other purposes of the davantage over that of Pariama, in the of other purposes. Dr. Lardner shows that of other purposes of the davantage over that of Pariama, in the other purposes. Dr. Lardner shows that of other purposes of the davantage over that of Pariama, in the other purposes opinion from so respectable a committee would exert a very important influence therein. It was made known how that committee was constituted—that he (Mr. Dayton) stood alone on that committee in the position of one to four.

Dayton) stood alone on that committee in the position of one to four.

The committee to the firm parent to child, dentically the same from parent to child, even where the transportation of a negro where the transportation of a negro population to temperate climates and civil-pacific 155 miles, and to Realejo 250 miles.

According to the best authorities within our reach, the 'greater part of this space is of the committee in the position of one to four.

According to the best authorities within our reach, the 'greater part of this space is occupied by the lakes Nicaragua and Leon, the deep river Tipitapa flowing from the party and personal interests which have made no later to the former, and the ample bed of a level railway.

The circumference of the lle was prepared to go as far as any man at the very outset of this attempt to act in advence in civilisation, retain the progra-latter to the former, and the ample bed of a level railway. The circumference of the at the very outset of this attempt to act in advence in civilisation, retain the progra-latter to the former, and the ample bed of a level railway. The circumference of the on this subject, but he was unwilling that unity, we can expect but little of any thing thous [projecting jaw] character, even in the San Juan emptying into the Atlantic." earth measures 25,000 miles; if it were be-

matter—to their constituents it is every. their original barbarism. This has chiefly feeder of a canal, and to have a complete we are on the eve of mechanical discoveries The question was then taken on Mr. thing. Yet, if the Southern members do taken place through the influence of the Ma. supply of water for the necessary number more important than any which have yet

Mr. Jefferson Davis referred to the praction of the point? Can they convinee any one of the point? Can they can the Mr. Jefferson Davis referred to the praction of the modern point? Can they convinee any one of the point? Can they convinee an said that of the clap-traps introduced here they issue an address, proving the right of they issue an address are right of they issue an address are right of the righ said that of the clap-traps introduced here they issue an address, proving the fight of petition people to huld slaves in the new territories, the for a long time to come, there is no now extending the blessings of civilization probability that any such number will ever to the report of the American Board of Foreign Miswas the greatest. There had been no inthe reference with the right of petition. The lever to interfere with the matter? Can United States, are removed by no more than the probability that any such number will ever to exist, except in the page of history." to the territories. They must do what settlements, by the correspondence between ted at twelve millions of dollars. proposed that it should be disposed of as all amounts to this, or do what is equivalent to the features and the expression of each, and The descent from Lake Leon is estimated extreme, and in our opinion so rash and not confined to a change of ferm in the futile, shall be sent forth to the country.— skull, or to the diminution of the projection two miles, or Tamarinde, another good port, and respectable persons had largely assem. Mr. Berrien considered the petition nothing more nor less than an application to futile, shall be sent forth to the country.—
Skull, or to the diminution of the projection of the upper jaw; but it is seen also in the point of the upper jaw; but it is seen also in the point of the upper jaw; but it is seen also in the point of the upper jaw; but it is seen also in the point of the upper jaw; but it is seen also in the point of the upper jaw; but it is seen also in the point of the lake.

States, I had been disinctined to favor the efforts become intolerable. But it is the ultima parts, as the lips and nose. And Mr. Lyell ratio populi, to be used only when all was assured, during his recent tour in Amer. plored scientifically as yet, and it is there- tific men; and after a short interval, Mr. try. In this view of the case he did not other means fail. Before a people resort to liea, by numerous medical men residing in fore useless to speculate upon its cost. think that Congress possessed the constitutional power to comply with the prayer of
the petition.

the slave States, that a gradual approximation the slave States are slave States, that a gradual approximation the slave States are slave States, that a gradual approximation the slave States are slave States are slave States are slave States are slave States. The slave States are slave States Such a course would only aggravate the think that Congress possessed the constitution, it, they will naturally inquire into the na. the slave States, that a gradual approximaseverance of all ancient ties, the breach of European model, each successive generation to six marine leagues, that it consists of He stated that the problem of rendering the sessed no power to hold out any such in. self-regulating, and electric light permanent, self-regulating, and electric light permanent light permanen North in asking for things which they could not feel themselves but which they would make others feel very sensibly. This they not feel themselves but which they would make others feel very sensibly. This they had no right to do, but the proper way was nevertheless to let their petitions go to a nevertheless to let the nevertheless to the

coedings of our members; that the threat is continually being renewed as the exterior He proclaimed the law of Maryland, as ened tempest may pass over as harmless as its worm away, just like the back of a tree. ted, even in the fairest skins, under the influence of light and warmth, we have a familiar proof in the summer freekle, which is nothing else than a local production of that which in some races is general. Persons who have been much exposed to the direct rays of the sun become "tanned" or "sunburnt" in like manner, owing to the forma-

> races is not inherently natural in the system. its admirable effects. but casual, as if a result of sun-burning in the human subject will continue to engage time. - N. Y. Evening Post. the attention of the learned. Meanwhile, it is gratifying to know that what has been ascertained is vindicatory of negro improvability as regards either mental or plysical

Crossing the lethmus.

The next crossing place below Tehuanof the improvability of the negro races; and this istlumus, and that of Cupica, always and such is the nicety with which machinewe see, as in a vista; not only the gradual appears to him the most favorable for the ry is adapted to its purpose, that the feeble 8 A. M., and 8 P. M. change of their features, but the actual abate- construction of canals of large dimensions, hand of man has been armed with a power

of civilisation, and there seems no reason would naturally attract the attention of any and its flexibility; the trunk of an elephant, to doubt that at least comparative whiteness spirited people. If we imagine the use to that can pick up a pin and rend an oak, is ciples in common, and whose movements were ever calculated to keep up the fires of action of Congress upon the very exciting a luminous treatment of this curious subject, sider how many swift steamers would ply like wax before it; it can draw out without we may extract the following passages, bear there, filled with travelers and freighted with breaking, a thread as fine as a gossamer, valuable merchandise, we cannot but be and lift up a ship of war like a bubble into

and the South can now cordially unite—he in Congress it may seem indeed a small emerged, in a greater or less degree, from Thus this lake occupies a position to be the sent moment justifies the expectation that

This part of the line has not been ex-

a line of American stages, and at Realejo a answering numerous questions, the company line of swift packet schonners. He has a separated, certainly impressed with amazefirm conviction that he will be able to do ment at the discovery and admiration of the

It is believed that the late Mr. Wheaton communicated some important information on the subject of crossing the isthmus to the Secretary of War. Now that the United States have valuable territories on the Pacific, there is not a question but that there will be some steps taken to make the transit short and certain. 'The energy of the American character will be displayed in this grand scheme of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific the old world anticipate nothing less from To have established, by rigorous micro. us, and now there being a practical, tangiscopic inquiry, that the colour in the negro | ble and sufficient cause, we shall witness

Therefore looking forward to the accomconsecutive generations, is a fact of great plishment of a magnificent design, we have importance. We hope that investigations endeavored to fall in, in these brief notices, on the increase and abatement of colour in with the temper and the necessity of the

horse to consume annually the produce of Undertook the res

The New Ricetric Light. The following appears to be one of the conderful discoveries of the present age:

On Monday evening, the 30th of October, we visited the Hanover-square Concert Room, to behold this new light; and cerumph of science. On entering the large lengthened period. The ease of negroes but are inconsiderable one, to make a lock room, we found it illuminated by a diffusive employed as domestic servants is particular of 13 feet lift around the falls of that river, white light that showed to perfection the ly noticed. Dr. Hancock, of Guiana, even asserts that it is frequently not at all diffi. obstacles, consisting of banks of rocks, had been placed in the room to prove the a most eloquent appeal to Northern men to en extreme measures—to recommend a cult to distinguish a negro of pure blood which in four places stretch across it entire. intensity and power of the new light. This imitate his example and preserve the permanency of the Union.

This expenditure has been estimate the permanency of the Union.

This expenditure has been estimate the permanency of the Union.

This expenditure has been estimate the permanency of the Union. ceptible, as also the flesh tints. A company comprising scientific men of eminence, petitions in reference to slavery have been nothing. But we hope they will reflect those which are characteristic of their re- to be equal to one hundred and fifty-seven the directors of gas companies, the proprielong and well before a recommendation so spective masters. This alteration, too, is feet, and would have to be locked, whether tors of patents relating to lights of every

answering the eager questions of the scien-Straite gave a brief outline of the most prothat part which lies between the 11th and economical, for the light of a hundred wax with the same amount of means, so much good

pany will venture upon any outlay in that fests itself in the tropical storm, struck all Atlas. present, and an involuntary burst of admi-Yet, strange to say, it is nevertheless true, ration manifested the almost awful interest that a navigator in this city is about sending with which this matchless triumph of human Nicaragua, and, if possible, across the two Straite declared his intention of shortly givlakes. From Moabita, he expects to have ing a series of lectures on the subject. After

gentlemanly and modest bearing of the dis- gratitude. coverers .- Jerrold's Paper.

Extent of the Flohing Banks. The Royal Irish Fisheries Company, is said, discovered that the Newfoundland The prohability that such is the case was

suggested to Lieut. Maury some time ago, in the course of his investigations connecttion of colouring particles in the cells of oceans, over which Europe has been dosing the age to practical navigation, viz: the wind hybridation between the peach and plant. ed with that most important contribution of eujoy.

The Nectarine and Apricot ere hat natural and current charts. By examining the log books of great num-

fact that the Gulf stream forks on the banks of Newfoundland, was discovered by no The common wild Pear is even inferior to the other means than the water thermometer choke pear, but still, by cultivation, it has come which that officer has prevailed upon mer. to rank among our finest fruits. chantmen generally to use.

water is such, that in cloudy weather the kinds; while its hyhridations with other simila From the period when the steam engine place of the ship may be determined simply plants has produced the Canliflower.

This shows the benefits of cultivation in the principles of machinery and power of steam rable degree of accuracy. With the view tion has effected in the mind of man is infinitely have wholly engrossed the attention of phys. of perfecting this discovery, we observe that greater. Agricul. ical scholars, insomuch that there is now Lieut. Maury, in his sailing directions and Vraginia Gaingle Cares .- A quart of Indian scarcely a branch of art or manufacture explanations of what he desires navigators mealtepec is that of the Isthmus of Nicaragua, which is not directed by the steam engine to enter in the abstract log, remarks:-"When the water thermometer suddenly of the species from a lower to a higher the former. It is so called from its contain. tively perfect knowledge has been gained of falls, note the fact in the column for restandard, is a work comperatively tardy; yet ing the lake of that name, from which the the amount of mechanical power (if it may marks; get a cast of the deep sea lead, and the elevation is certain, provided the influ-ences are employed. In this latter depart. the western side, the Gulf of Papagayo is the less of that valuable material is consumed earnestly requested of masters in the Euroences are employed. In this latter depart. the western side, the Gulf of Papagayo is the less of that valuable material is consumed earnestly requested of masters in the Euro-milk in a small saucepan, but do not let it come ment of the subject one reads with pleasure boundary. Humboldt remarks of it, that in the production of steam than formerly; pean trade, to enter the state of the water to a boil. When it begins to simmer, take it off thermometer three times a day, viz; at noon,

Such is the importance attached to this

Louis Napoleon on the Sublime.

The library of Prince Louis Napoleon, who, now that he aspires to govern a great cake—and so on till you have three or four ready nation, would seem to think any further to send to the table for a beginning. Continue cultivation of mind unnecessary, has, ac- to bake, and send in hot cakes as long as they cording to the Morning Post, been sold by are wanted. Eat them with butter, auction. The literary treasures included a copy of Lamartine's poem of Joscelyn,-On the inside of the cover the following an-

Monday the 8th, without being more fortu- place of growth. It has been covered with a

Monday the Sth, without being more fortunate. Recommenced by a new effort, Tuesday, the 9th, and shandoned it definitely."

Substituting "the Presidency of the French Republic," (and we wish he may get it) for "the reading of this book," and making the requisite alterations of place and date, we think it by no means improbable that the above critique will have epitomised the future political career of Prince Louis Napoleon.—Punch.

New Ruthread Gate.

Mr. Richard Coffin, of Massachusetts, has Mr. Richard Coffin, of Massachusetts, has sorted number one when young, when older than the has known flocks that had yielded woul that sorted number one when young, when older

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

eastern part of Africa.

The narrior of San Juan on the Atlantic, is pronounced, on the authority of a corps of French engineers who examined it ism. The steam engine itself, with the giver spoken of as retrograding in character, and Mr. Mason opposed the reference altoslavery in the District of Columbia? Can is obvious that the time which has elapsed in 1843, to be "vast and safe," well situated as slavery in the District of Columbia? In 1843, to be "vast and safe," well situated as slavery in the efforts of the Missionaries characterised as mortal Watt will dwindle into insignific. sions. Mr. Tuanill, whom we know and respect, was formerly a member of Congress from the Oswego District, and has resided some three years in the Island. Let us add, that apart from the religious aspect of the case, we have never denbied that the presence, exemple, and instruction of intelligent and good men could fail af good influence with these people, and that those who despair of the efficacy of such labors have never estimated the just measure of the depravity of these Islanders in their original barbarous state, and have emitted the consideration of the counter-agencies which check and detract from the just influence of those philanthropic la-

To obviate, and more than ohviate, the adverse testimony, which occasionally appears from an-friendly persons, the Committee are happy to quote a letter from Joel Turrill, Esq., the American Coneni at the Sandwich Islands, addressed to the Treasurer of the Board, and dated Honoiulu, March 1st, 1848. Mr. Tarrill writes as

follows:
"I find this climate as good as I expected, and believing that such efforts otherwise directed would be preductive of much mere good; hut during my residence in these Islands I have been to confess that my feelings upon this subject have undergone a material change. I find here,

A NEW COLLEGE.-We learn from the Guernsey Jeffersonian that an effort is being made by the Methodist Protestant Church, to establish a College at Cambridge, Ohio; and that Mesers. Allisou, Claney, and Easton have been appointed a Committee to receive donations

THERE is no true virtue in that benevolence which is capable of being extinguished by in-

AGRICULTURAL.

WHAT OUR FINE FAUITS HAVE SPRENG FROM .fishing banks extend nearly to the coast of The peach originally, a poisonous almond.—
Its flesh parts were then ased to poison arrows,

The Cherry was originally a berry-like fruit, and cultivation has given each berry a separate bers of vessels in the European trade, the stem, and improves its quality. The common

The Cabbage originally came from Germany, and is nothing more than the common sea kale. One or two places have been discovered Its cultivation has produced the present cabbage. where the change of the temperature of the and its different acclimatings, the differen

Two large tablespoonfuls of wheat flour. A heaped salt-spoon of sust.

A piece of fresh butter—about two squees

It the wheat flour, and add the sait.

eggs. As soon as they are beaten very light, add ment of color in their skins. Negroism appears to be a result of centuries of exposin length, 41 in brendth, of great depth, and

> you may add molasses or housy .- Miss Leelie WATERING TRANSPLANTED TREES.—The following skilful treatment for newly transplanted shrubs and trees, which are in danger of suffernotation had been written by the princely proprietor:
>
> "Undertook the reading of this book at Florence, Sunday, the 7th of May, 1837.
>
> Abandoned it as being too sublime for me. Undertook the reading for a second time.

Entrons.

LOUISVILLE JAN. 27, 1849.

We send, occasionally, a number of the Examines to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

Meeting at the Court House. The friends of Constitutional Reform and Emancipation, will hold a meeting at the Court violence and a sembittered by the spirit of de-Honse on Thursday evening next, at 71% o'clock.

IT The crowded state of our columns compel ne to defer to our next issue, any comments on the communication of our friend "Moses."

A Proposition.

A friend suggests to us the following mode as one by which the real sentiments of the people of Kentucky, upon the sabject of slevery, may be ascertained. He would have nlaw passed which the officers of elections, next August, shall be required to put the question to every voter throughout the State: "Are you in favor of the indefinite continuence of slavery, or of a an advanciag people. And, further, a living small to give in the hope of accomplishing so meeting of the citizens of Louisville, to take system of gradual emancipation, with a coasti- community is a safe community. The living, much. I acknowledge it; but our Savior saw place on Thursday evening next, at the Coarttntional provision for the ultimate removal of flowing stream never creates miasma. In the lin the grain of mustard seed, the large tree; the House, which we publish in another columna. the African race."

The engrestion is a very important one, and we hope that it may meet with the approbation of the mambers of the Legislature. The mode proposed is certainly an open, fair, and manly mode. In order to render the matter as simple as possible, we would prefer that the naked question be proposed to the voters: "Are you, or are you not, in fever of the indefinite contianance of slavery?"

We commend this proposition to the various editors throughout the State, and trast that it may meet with their earnest advocacy. If the Legisleture pass such a law, we shall have a reliable means of ascertaining the opinion of every citizen upon this all-important subject.

The Lexington Atlas.

The Lexington Atlas republishes our article calling on the frieads of emancipation to raise money for the circulation of newspapers and or slavery exists, the more complicated ara the fifties, this same little five dollars, or three, or that the peope are willing and aaxious to extracts showing the vast and varied evils of slavery. The Atlas calls on the pro-slavery to be solved. And he it remembered that at once to increase largely the circulation of your convinces us hat the discussion of this question men to sustain that paper, and takes great and peculiar praise to itself as the "only Whig pa- a question of time, for whether deferred for a per in Kentacky that has taken a decided stand longer or shorter period, the subject of emauci- I believe, most sacredly, to be all that is want- down of thought and liberty of speech, by the against the emancipation project." It promises the pro-slavery folks that, if they will furaish money, it will "meke the emancipation sophissnn." We advise the perpetualists to assist our all refer to its future extinction as inevitable. Lexington contemporary. In times like the present, they ought to feel peculiarly grateful to the only Whig paper that has stood up manfully for their interests. Besides, we have a desire to see the very hrillient and original threat of the Atlas properly done up-wa wish to see 'emancipation sophistry' take flight with Lapland hags and morning mists. What the editor compliments as "sophistry," will prove trnth, and we should like to have its correctness perpetualists will give this sophistry dispeller a chance, and enable him to prove that what nothing more nor less than sheer "sophistry." By all means, let him have the opportunity he like death. craves. We hope he may not wait for the funds

Excitement and Agitation.

The present time is one of intense interest. Questions of vital importance are presented to the minds of our fellow-citizens. In a few months a capvention is to be held for remodelganic law, the law of laws, of the Common-

Of the various subjects which the proposed portance, the enhiect of emancipation. In this are involved not merely pecuniary considerations, but the character, the moral and social condition of the community. Other changes mey be made in the constitution without affecting very materially the general interests of the State; hut no change in regard to slavery con be made without producing the most marked effect-without exerting the most enduring inrelations and interests.

for light and information. Constant and earnest solicitations are made by citizens of widely remote sections of the State, that provision be made through the press and orally for a faithfut way may be prepared for wise and efficient

What response is given to this demand for information? Some of the journals of the State at once open their columns to the discuspositively refuse to discuss the subject at all .perpetuity desirable? No. As far as our knowledge goes, there is not a nawspaper in Kentucky which does not speak of elavery as an pitions time for discussion. Let the subject. evil, and does not profess to desire its ultimate then, be discussed, fairly, thoroughly discussed. axtinction. Why then do they refuse to discuss If slavery can be proved a blessing, let it he so the subject? For two reasons. Flist, because proved, and let the panoply of the new Constithey fear lest a discussion of emancipation thion be thrown over it to guard and preserve it should injure their respective parties; and, se. forever. But if it be proved an evil, then let condly, because they think the discussion will measures be taken for its cessation. lead to excitement and agitation.

Now, in regard to the first reason we have nothing to say. To those to whom party interests ara of more importance than any and ali other interests; who think that the great work of an editor is to stand sentinel for his party, for motive power, tolia, &c., on all the State watchword, this reason will be all-sufficient.— 30, 1848, were \$1,553,344, and the total ex But to all such we would say, remember that the right, the simple right, always proves, in the long run, the most expedient, and that no party, of profit to the State of \$480,806 36. The which secured at once the privileges of the Resolved, That out and our Represented and our Represen hold upon the respect and affections of the community, unless it be identified with the best interests of humanity.

Upon the second reason, alleged for refusal to some remarks to offer.

"Discussion will cause excitement and egitation." Undonbtedly it will, but what then? Was there ever a good cause, whose progress was not advanced and whose encose secure

THE EXAMINER plores that agitation? The American revoluion was attended with great agitation; but

> citement we have the better, provided it be in lars. behalf of a good cause and nnettended with freedom, is safe.

agitation, a wide, general, universal agitation, hiraself to be, interested in the success of the even the appearance of timidity or indecision. tled, wisely, setlsfectorily and conclusively set- me to-murrow, that he has this cause as much Keatucky towards their fellow-citizens, ever

diminished by delay, will, we firmly believe, committees to call upon him; without waiting to gether." We expect the question of emancipabe greatly, immeasurably increased. The long- see who would contribute the hundreds and the tion to carry in Keatucky, for the simple reason interests iavolved, the more intricate the problem two, or even one dollar, you would be able at amine and discuss it. Every succeeding day some time the solution must be made. It is only pation must be met, considered and decided.

This accessity is virtually admitted even by those who now deprecate discussion, for they try vanish as the morbing mist before the rising all speak of slavery as an evil and a wrong, and The question is not, now or never, but now or hereafter-sad which is the wiser course to

meet it manfally aow, or wait till the difficulties are incalculably lucreased?

"But let it aloae, and slavery will die." truih. To us this is by no means a self-evident

by her sister States of the South.

Or do you mean that hereafter the evils of slavery will become so terrible, its burden so

be obliged to destroy the Institution?

question at once? Never was there a more pro-

Such seems to us the course of wisdom and

Canals and Matiroads of Pennsylvania. According to the annual report of the Buard of Canal Commissionere, the total grose receipts fire in 1847. The tolls received on coal amount-Upon the second reason, alleged for refusal to discuss the subject of emancipation, we have flour and grain \$78,836 62. The following in counseliors of Elizabeth. When the dying slave. the estimate of the Board of the expenses and usl attendants regularly adjured him, as he loved receipts for 1849. Expenses \$830,117; receipts his soul, to emancipate his brethren for whom

A Good Example. Who will Follow It? But why this sensitive dread of egitation? - been five hundred instead of five dollars; for we imperceptibly into existence. Agitation is not violence, nor is it necessarily doubt not if his pecuniary ability were com-

weil-being, is to be hailed with joy. It is life, ing to cherish our prouliar institution, the viper minds! will give life, and where there is life there is hope. which we warm that it may destroy us. It will A living people is always a hopeful people, and be said that the sum of five dollars is rather stagnant pond are bred corraption and death .- osk springs from an acora; and if God pros- We trust that a large number of the friends of Cuba, with its morel and intellectual siag- pers it, as he will, if this move be, as we think, constitutions reform and prospective emancinency, is in deager; America, with its life and for good, this small beginning may lead to pation will be present. The time has arrived But admitting, for the eske of argument, that man, and cannot afford to make a donation; but and reasonable, but firm and decided. agitation is an evil, can measures ever betaken if ali, or even half of your readers, should think It is our sintere desire that in the lacipient of for effecting emancipation without causing my example a good one, and give in proportion genisation, which necessarily precedes an effiegitation? As long es slavery exists, the very to their means, as much as this is to mine, you clent and energentic course of ection, the friends mention of its cessation will produce excite- would have a sum which would enable you to of emancipation will so act as to command the ment. Let the discussion be postponed fifty or do a great desl of good, and to circulaic an respect of their oppossats. While we should a hundred years, and thea, no iess than now, amount of information that may be inveloable scrapuloaely avoid a spirit of harshness or units commencement will be the beginning of an at this time. Or if every one who is, or imagines kindaess, we should be equally guarded against which will not subside until the matter is set- emancipation cause, every one, who would tell The language of the Emancipationists of Bat the difficalties and dangers attendant upon your agents in different parts of the State, in a the spirit of that beautiful and striking sentithe discussion of emascipation, instead of being quiet but prompt manner, without waiting for meat of holy writ, "Come and let us reason toing to secure to us the blessings of freedom.

> Disappearance of Sinvery in Engiand. sholition of slavery in England.

than the acquisition or loss of any province, accessarily be acted on in the coming conven- persons of color-who were from thirteen States This assertion is made very frequently and than the rise or fall of any dynasty. Slavery, with coafideace, as if it were a self-evident and the evils by which slavery is every where accompanied, were fast disappearing.

rather too formidable a structure of facts and demonstrated. When our fathers formed the must saintary social zevolutions which have guiasly hoped that slavery would soon die .- in the thirteenth century, put an end to the But what is the fact? Instead of dying, it has tyraan; of nation over nation, and that revo-Washington, Henry, Jefferson, Madison, and continued to live, and, not only to live, but has lution which, a few generations later, put an is clear, full and commending—"Let THERE SE tions will exceed the means for transporting the all the other great and glorious men of the early diffused treelf over territories which our ances end to the property of men in man-were Light on a "reformed judiciary sysdays of the republic regarded as wisdom, is tore never dreamed would be blighted by its silently and imperceptibly effected. They tem'-ight on the subject of "public debts"poisonons breath. Surely this does not look struck contemporary observers with no surprise; light on "public education"—light on the in-"But slavery mast die. It will kill itself."- measure of attention. They were brought policy of slavery perpetuation; in a word, they but begin the work of extermination against us How so? We confess that we do not understand about neither hy legislation nor hy physical need and intend to have light on any and all addresses made by Robert J. Walker, Secretary poor venders of emancipation sopbietry without the saicidal process by which this desirable end force. Moral causes noiselessly effaced, first sabjects which affect the interests of themselves of the Treasury, Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Peandelay. Wa shall certainly be resigned to our is to be accomplished. Will slevery starve it- the distinction between Norman and Saxon, and of their children. self, or hang itself, or drown itself? And by and then the distinction between master and what motive will it be actuated in this, the only slave. None can venture to fix the precise mo. or adopted, should object to this? If a policy justifiable instance of self-murder? By beney- ment at which either distinction ceased. Some is right and true, it shans not the freest discusolence, malice, or despair? Perhaps, you may faint traces of the old Norman feeling might think that it will die in very shame. Say you perhaps have been found late in the fourteenth that such will be eventually the feeling of the century. Some faint traces of the institution tag our State constitution, for changing, in all civilised world in regard to slavery, that the of villanage were detected by the curious solute probability, in many important features the or- slaveholding States will be ohliged, in self-de- as the days of the Stuarts; nor bes that institu-

fence, to give up the iastitution? Do you mean tion ever, to this hour, been abolished by statute. that the citizens of the States, which above all "It would be unjust not to acknowledge that others, pride themselves on their chivalry and the chief agent in these two great deliverances independence, are to be driven by shame to do was religion; and it may perhaps be doubted surpass, no one can equal, in interest and im- what they would refuse to do on the ground of whether a purer religion might not have been right? We should be sorry to helieve that such found a less efficient agent. The benevolent an impatation is deserved by our own Stats, or spirit of the christian morality in undonhtediy adverse to distinctions of caste. But to the Church of Rome such distinctions are peculiarly cdlous, for they are incompatible with other heavy, that the Staie, in self-preservation, will distinctions which are essential to her system. She nacribes to every priest a mysterious dignity, Very probably this will be the result, if action which entitles him to the reverence of every be coatiaually deferred. Danger and suffering, layman; and she does not consider any man msy compel posterity to do the work of eman- as disqualified, by reason of his nation or of his ciasees, upon the State universally, in all its cipation, but the accomplishment of the work family, for the priesthood. Her doctrines reunder such circumstances, will be a fearful task. specting the sucerdotal cheracter, however Whether the influence will be for good or ill | The performance of the work in such circum- | erroneous they may be, have repeatedly miliis not the question before us now, but that the stances, under the pressure of such motives, gated some of the worst evils which can sflict influence will be great, either for good or for iil, will be attended with an agitation which might society. That superetiion cannot be regarded weil blanch the cheek of the bravest, an agita- as unmixedly noxions which, in regions caraed The subject of emancipation is then, confess- tion which will shake the beloved Common- by the tyranny of race over race, creates sa edly, one of exceeding, of transcendant, impor- wealth to its centre, if not rend it asunder .- aristocracy altogether independent of race, intance. Such being its importance, we should Where is there a man whose heart has known verts the relation between the oppressor and the suppose that of all subjects this is the one de- one throb of generous emotion, who can calmly oppressed, and compels the hereditary master manding immediate and thorough discussion. contemplate such s resuit? Benevolence, pa- to kneel before the spiritual tribunal of the with that singlesses of aim and earnestness of quarters of the State comes an urgent demand feelings, prompt us to make any eacrifice rather countries where negro slavery exists, popery than impose upon posterity such a necessity .- appears in advantageous contrast to other forms We profess regret that our nucestors have be- of christianity. It is notorious that the untipaqueatbed the legacy of slavery to us. Shall we thy between the European and African races is prove the hollowness of our professions by an- hy no mesns as strong at Rio Janeiro as at and impartial discussion of the subject, that the talling a greater curse upon those who are to Washington. In our own country, this peculiarity of the Roman Catholic system produced. The truth is, as it seems to us, that the idea during the Middle Ages, many salutary effects. of slavery killing itself is the merest delusion, as It is true that, shortly after the hattle of Hastbaseless as the shadowy fabric of a dream .- ings, Saxon prelates and abbots were violently Slavery will coase when the people determineit deposed, and that the ecclesisstical adventurers alon, while others, and among them some which shall cease. Its cessation will be the result, not from the Continent were intruded by hundreds by their wide circulation have a vast infinenca, of chance, nor of the unconscious conres of Into lucrative henefices. Yet even then pions events, but of deliberate determination. And divines of Norman blood relead their voices And why? On what do they base their refusal? that determination, whenever it shall be mede, against such a violation of the constitution of the church, reinsed to secopt mitres from the which that Convention has been called. Therehande of the Conquerer, and charged him, on the peril of his soul, not to forget that the venquished islanders were his fellow-christiane .-The first protector whom the English found among the dominant caste was Archbishop Anslem. At a time when the English name was a repreach, and when all the civil and milltary dignities of the kingdom were supposed to belong exclusively to the countrymen of the Conquerer, the despised race learned with transports of delight, that one of themselves, Nicho- a free colored population to any community in las Breakspear, had been elevated to the papal which they are incorporated, the early creation throne, and held out his foot to be kissed by of a moderate sinking fund, with the purpose of embassadors eprnng from the noblest houses of blacks now free, or such as hereafter become Normandy. It was a national as well as a relifree in Kentucky, would be a wise, prudent and a wise man. But he is wiser still who can solve will then exist within her border. gross receipts fall short of those of 1847; and Norman burone and of the Saxon yeomanry.

Christ had died."

accompanied with violence. It is earnestness, management with his interest in the subject of purpose of making remarks on this point, but choose to give; but they have no anthority to excitement, if you will, but what is there pecu- emancipation, his interest would be as reedily on another. The charch abolished slavery in give advice as a legislature. listly festful in excitement? The more ex- attested by thousands, as now by single dol- the Middle Ages-why may it not do so now? If the ministers of the gospel were to exert his will pass any such resolutions. But if it State generally, and the requirement of a certhemselves now, as the clergy did then, a simi- should, the people of Kentucky will rue the tain tax in each county which shall be a mini-Mesers. Entrons .- Enclosed I send you five Isr effect would be produced. We should see day on which they submit to such dictation mum; but this will doubtless be barely suffinunciation. Lethargy, not excitement, death, dollars, in the full confidence that you will use the shackles falliag off one slave after another In Europe, if a king ettempts anything of this cient to sastain the system in a nominal existnot life, is to be dreaded by a community. It is to the best savantage, in furtherance of the does it become us Americans to deprecate ex- cause which you have espoused, and in the hope all the ministers in Kentucky who are opposed throat firm enough to withstand the storm of by the majority in each course, whether they citement, and shrink from it. The spirit of that my example may be followed in kind, per- to slavery should come out boldly, a complete indignation that would rage egainst it. If a will raise a sum sufficient to carry it to a high liberty is a spirit of excitement. Despotism hops in greater degree, by the hundreds who revolution would be effected. But those who sceptred hand is raised sgainst the liberty of state of perfection. By referring to the report may dread agitation—republicanism liss usught read your peper, and agree with you that our defend the wrong seem to be more zealous than speech, that hand becomes palsied, and the of the Board of Education for Massachasetts. to fear from it. Passionate, reckless excite- chief hope for Kentucky consists in making the friends of the right. Perhaps we ought not sceptre dropa from its grasp. If Kentackians it will be seen that some towns raise but ittle meat may be viewed with alarm, but thu ex- every mas and woman throughout the length to say so, for many have engaged earnestly in ere to have their mouths sealed by any body of over two dollars per scholar, while others raise citement of earnest thought and glowing feel- and bresdth of the land, acquainted with the this cause. May the number be increased!ing, especially when kindled to the cause of various facts which go to show the tremendous Many are vitisheld by what seem to them good whom we have called the slaves of kings? The requires. at the present session of the Legislature, hy right, and in behalf of humanity and social disadvantages under which we labor in continu. motives—may brighter light break upon their fact that several persons are engaged in fasten. But it is not sufficient that the money be

The Meeting next Thursday Night. Our readers will notice the call for a public equally disproportionate results. I am a poor for action, and that action should be temperate

at heart as I have, should send to you, or to has been, and we trust ever will be conceived in paper, and to sow broadcast over the land those is becoming more general. The advocates of very documents of which you speak, and which perpetual slavery, who hoped to smother-freeimpotent tyranny of a legislative caucus, have discovered their mistake, and now admit that the question of emancipation must and will be

The voice of the people of this Commonwealth, from one end of the State to the other, and have received from historians a very scanty alienable homestead question-and light on the

And what citizen of the State, either native sion and the fullest investigation; but if it be wrong and false, it is very apt to hide from the

light, "lest its deeds should be reproved." The people residing in the laterior portion of the State, are expecting Louisville to take the initiative on this subject. They, in common with ourselves, are fully sensible of the blighting effects of siavery on the commercial, manufacturing and mechanical interests, and are expectlng us to evince the sincerity of our faith by corresdoading boldness and promptness of actioa. We therefore hope to see all the real friends of emancipation present at the proposed meeting. Let there be a free interchange of thought sad opinion. Let each strengthen the other, and let all be determined to yield their favorite theories (when such yielding does not invoive a sacrifice of principle) for the sake of uniting epon the most precticable plan for accomplishing our object. If it be true that "perpetual vigilence is the price of liberty," it is no less true that free discussion, continuous agiistion, and decided action, is the necessary price of prospective emancipation. We cannot erament. and ought not to expect to purchase ao desirable a blessing at a less cost.

Come then, friends of emancipation, one and all. Come from your counting rooms and stores -come from your factories and workshopscome from your firesidea and homes-and come

Kentucky Legislature. On last Saturday Mr. Ewing offered the folowing preamhie and resolutions in the House of Representatives. We have not learned what

WHEREAS, Since the decision of the people avor of cailing a Convention, the agitation of the tion on the aubject, and as consequently the dis-cussion of the question before the people, must tend only to the creation of new and probably isting, and to the distraction of the people and

fore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the
Commonwealth of Kentucky, That in the opinion of thie Legislature, the present agitation of the auhiect of emancipation is premature and must reoult in evil and only evil. Resolved, That the only hope of relief to Kentucky from the vast and acknowledged evils of

alavery, is in a long, gradual course of preparatory legislation in combination and in unison with private and voluntary effort, and in the ultimate colo-

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed. and our Representatives be requested to urge

the necessary nmendment to the Constitution. by agitation? The Reformation was attended with intense excitement, by fearful agitation; but what friend of religious liberty now de
The Reformation was attended the New Orleans bar, died on the 11th lnst., from an attack of cholera the night previous. On the but what friend of religious liberty now de
The Reformation was attended the New Orleans bar, died on the 11th lnst., from an attack of cholera the night previous. On the but died of religious liberty now de
The Reformation was attended to the national state of the New Orleans bar, died on the 11th lnst., from an attack of cholera the night previous. On the but died of religious liberty now de
The Reformation was attended to be mainspring of a watch.

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The Reformation was att

written law was required to overthrow it. The Assembly would either be sciling as a legislative menity have been attended with excitement -- reveals the depth of his interest in the good the condition of his slave, no written law pre- tive body, it would be intermeddling with met-The world's epochs have been periods of agita- ceuse, and he may rest assured that his doaetion sented a harrier. The system might pass imis received with as warm gratitude as if it had perceptibly out of existence as it had come members of the General Assembly are sent to Frankfort for a particular purpose. As private But we have quoted this passage, not for the individuals they may give any advice they prevent the efficiency of any new system, so

> We cannot believe that the General Assemmen. are they not in a worse condition than those about eight, and yet all reise more than the law nore than kingly power.

The proposed action of the legislature may considered as mere advice: but when did asurpation make its first appearance with a proach with slow and timorons step. It will beg you with whilning tone to give it a seat npon your neck; hat when it has seated itself, it clings to you with the teaacity of the Old Maa of the Sea. Let It get its foot into your house, and its body will soon follow.

We hope that the General Assembly will have oo much respect for the people of Kentucky and for itself, to pass any such resolutions.

American Colonisation Society.

The annual meeting of this Society for the resent year, was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, on Tuesday evening, 16th inst. In the absence of the President, Elisba Whittlesey, one of the Vice Prethe great and absorbing question in the selec- sideuts, presided. The anaual report of the So-We have been much struck with the account tion of candidates to amend the constitution; cisty contained a number of interesting facts. which Macanley, in his new work, gives of the and this is right-for it is conclusive evidence From this it appears that during the past year that the people have a greater interest at stake the Society has sent out to Liberia, 443 emi-"Meunwhile," says the historian, "a change la the right decision of the question, than they grants-324 slaves who were liberated for the was proceeding, infinitely more momentous have in the decision of some others which will parpose, 2 recaptured Africans, and 117 free of the Union, viz: from Virginia 170, Georgia Emancipationists ere by no means opposed 60, South Carolina 47, Mississippi 35, Louis]to other reforms, but they wish every proposed ana 37, Kentucky 28, Alabama 23, Washing-"It is remarkable that the two greatest and reform to stand on its own merits, and ALL to ton 10, Pennsylvania 2, Illinois 7, New York 5, pass the searching ordeal of free discussion and North Carolina 5, Georgetown, D. C., 5, Ohio waiting to be carried over during the year 1849 number 657; and It is expected that the applicayear were \$50,114 37. Receipts, \$51,953 46; balance in the treasury, \$1,839 09.

The prosperous condition of Liberia was commented upon at length in the report, and also in sylvanis, Robert McLane, of Maryland, and ilugh Maxweii, of New York.

After the reading of the Report, the following esolution was adopted on motion of Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana:

Resolved, That the history of the past year, s developed in the report which has just been read, has streagthened our confidence in the great principles of the Colonisation Society, and hat is their purity and strength we see satisfactory evidence of their ultimate triumph.

It was further, on motion of Mr. Mc Lane, Resolved, That the efforts of the American Colonisation Society to facilitate the nitimate mencipation and restoration of the black raca social and national independence, are highly loaorable and judicions, and consistent with a institution of Slavery is sanctioned by municipal

And farther, on motion of Mr. Maxwell, That the influence which the scheme African colonisation exerts to suppress the slave rade, to spread the English language and the

ings to have been marked by deep interest.

This Colonisation scheme was a small thing in its beginning, but it had a mustard-seed vitality in it, which is now fully manifesting itself.

way .- Cincinnati Gazette.

The income in its Treasury during the year, was \$500,029, and its expenditures leave a halence \$11,351 on hand. The resources of the Commo

improvemente for the year ending November 30, 1848, were \$1,553,344, and the total expenses. But he is wise restill who can solve laudable expenditure of money by the people of skirlne of Becket, the first Englishman who, this Commonwealth. Resolved, That this great cause, in the magnitude of its interest, and in the difficulty of its mecannlishment is greatly of the execution of its mecannishment is greatly of the execution of its mechanism of the execution of th lishment, is worthy of the exertion of the How little do the wisest know about themselves! How often do the very best disclose to others, faults of which they are entirely ignorant .the expenses exceed those of the same year, being swelled by the same of \$381,746 56 paid for ing swelled by the same of \$381, extraordinary repairs for damages by flood and eequently had in the abolition of villanage we extraordinary repairs for damages by flood and eequently had in the abolition of villanage we the public lands, to aid the efforts and promote the process of the public lands, to aid the efforts and promote the ends of Colonization, and of contributing to the ends of Colonization, and of contributing to these ends, in any other proper manner; and if there be no efficient Constitutional warrant for to be entirely influenced by motives that are these purposes, to propose, sustain and pass wrong; when, at the same time, they feel that The tone assumed in this preamble and the They ascribe their conduct to motives which are they are entirely free from such influences .accompanying resolutions is very eingular. If not the motives. The real mainspring is out of Judge Bullock and Bishop Smith are among the It is easy to explain why, in England, no a power which was never granted to them by barrel which includes the mainspring of a watch.

We now present to our readers the closing Our hearts were gladdeaed a dey or two since English constitution is not e formal written body, or it would not be acting in this capacity. communication of Philos. While teadering to what American heart now bewails that agitation by the receipt of the fullowing letter. Many constitution like those of more modern date - If acting as a legislative body, it would pass a our friend our hearty thanks for his interesting as a calamity, or coademas it as a wrong? - thanks to our friend, whoever he may be, for It grew up imperceptibly, as the osk grows law egalast "the liberty of speech and of the and valuable articles, we cannot forbear ex-The trath is that all the great triumphs of hu- his timely and acceptable donation. His latter from the acoru. If the master wished to change press"—a gay law. If not ectlag as a legisla- pressing the hope that we may hear sgain and

Common Schools.-No. 3.

As there are always obstacles in the way there will be to that of the Common School .-Not that the majority of the people will oppose the establishment of a respectable fund for the

ing the chains npon us, does not make the mat- | raised, and the teacher employed; the Common ter any better. For ourselves, we should be School is one of those democratic institutions, willing to 'fly frum petty tyrants to the throne.' which requires the countenance and hearty If we are to submit to such dictation, does it sapport of the whole commanity to make it rive us freedom to know that we have not the reelly efficient. It is said that "one slaner dename of king or lord among us? It is not names stroyeth much good;" so a small minority who that have enslaved mankind. The most des- are disposed to tannt and deride the Common potic government that has ever existed upon School, will destroy much of the good which it earth, that of the Roman emperors, had no would eccomplish. If the influential part of aames that were not in existence during the republic. No emperor, that is, commander, dared still continue to patronise private schools, and to assume the name of king, though he had to look down upon the others, as merely established for the "common herd"-as some who profess to be republicans have the hardihood to characterise those who gain a livelihood by honest labor; if such influences are supposed to bold appearance? Give it the privilege of ad- operate to any great extent, the people will lose vising, and it will soon essume that of com- the educations spirit, and the school become a manding. Tyranny always makes its first sp- by-word and a reproach. In fact I believe there should be different races of the same hato be infused lato the minds of all classes, be- of Shem, Ham, and Japhet to differ, he intradfore the best devised system can become really

> theory, which shall have its application in future legislation. To entitle our schools to the confidence of the public, we must have good teachers, and to make the labors of good teachers nasfui, the confidence and interest of the public must be enlisted with them. I believe the same course of policy may be made to secure both the one and the other. Kentncky, in organising her system, has the experience of many States to guide her; let her select the hest parts from all their systems. Normal schools, supported by the State for the education of teachers, have more then asswered the expectations of their most sanguine advocates. Let Kentucky establish one which shall be the pride of her citizens, and an honor to her name; which shail give to those of her own citizens, or of other States, who wish to teach within her borders, the means of becoming thoroughly qualified at small expense to themselves. Teachers' Institutes, held ia different parts of the State, where all the teachers shall be, for the term of tan days or of great celebrity, and where the best taient of the country shall be assembled to enlighten and God abounds; if it be a mark of God's favorte encourage both teachers and people on the sabject of education, have proved shandsatiy successful where they have been tried.

> These means, together with county superintendents, a State board, and perhaps anxiliary and a mere matter of chance that Christianity boards in the congressional districts, receiving has shed its grentest light and poured out its their appointments from the people, but adding greatest blessings upon that portion of the huto their efficiency by a nulon in a central educa- man family known as the Cancasian or indo-Attional power, with an able secretary at their lantic race, then it was not s thing of man's head, would soon have the effect, not only to doing, (though the men who did it, may deserve give Kentucky a Common School system of the execuations of all good mea for the way and which she might well be prond, but, what te still more, to make all her people prond of it.

some delicacy; but believing as I do that it is them for mansions in the skies. one of the greatest obstacles, Icannot, as a lover of the human race, and particularly of the have no right to assume that negro slavery is a rising generation in Kentucky, leave it nano- sia before God, or that it is contrary to he purticed; an obstacle which, wherever it has existed to any great extent, has prevented the diffusion of knowledge. I mean the institution of United States to consider, is its influence and slavery. It is a somewhat significant fact that, effect upon us as a government and s people while every one of the free States of our Union strict respect for the rights and privileges of has a system of free Common Schools more or consider our existence as an Independent Govless efficient, no one of the slaveholding States has such a system in general operation. I do and the status of our existence. Governments, not say that such a system cannot be maintain- as I have before said, conat the years of their ed without emancipation; but the fact that it life, so to speak, hy centuries and thousands of has not been done in any of the slaveholding years. The year 1776 commences a new erain States, is sufficient evidence that slavery pretrade, to spread the English language and the principles of republican government, and to open new markets for American products, and state of society will explain it. Where the tion under the preaching of Luther, and the land le qwned in large plantatione, and culti- Declaration of American independence are the it to the favorable consideration of the respec-tive State Legislatures and of the General Gov-vated by slaves, the residences of free luhabitants are frequently too much scattered to make The National Intelligencer reports the meet. such schools practicable. Again, the tendency America became one of the nations of the earth, lag to have been very large, and all its proceed- to wide distinctions in society between those who labor and those who do not, tends very have passed sway, or must soon pass away. All much to prevent both classes from taking an interest in the same means of education; and moreover, if the well educated, energetic, and The world beholds on the west coast of Af. laborious teacher receives less respect in the And, accordingly, we find that from various triotism, religion, all high principles and noble hereditary bondman. To this day, in some purpose which is the sure preinds of ultimate rica an independent Republic suddenly start community than the holiow-pated dandy in into being, with its stable government, its well finer cloth, young men of spirit will not enter enacted laws, ite regular and peaceful admin- upon the profession. Futhermore, it is found istration of justice, its schools, churches, militia by experience, that those youths who are emand other evidences of prosperous national ex- ployed in some kind of labor during the intervals of their attendance upon school, will make And in this new Republic it sees the power, much greater advancement, and take much which no nation has hitherto successfully ex. greater interest in their studies, than those who erted, though many have undertaken the no- have nought but play to engage in; and that ble work, of completely extirpating the horri- frequently those who attend school half the year ble traffic in buman beings which has for so and labor the other half, really make more admany years been carried on between the west vancement than those who attend constantly; coast of Africa and parts of the American con- and that to look forward to a life of business stimulates the mind, while to look forward to a Let the true friends of the colored man con- life of pleasure enervates it. Common Schools tinne their ald, by money and good words, to find their elements of prosperity where all are the colonisation scheme. They can do neither pressing on in bustness unterprise and improvehim nor hie children so much good in any other ment, and where each is so intent on accomplishing his object, that he heede not the labor it may cost him, nor the social standing of those MASSACRUSETTS.—The message of Gov. Briggs with whom be may purene his calling. Such a MASSACRUSETTS.—Ine message of Gov. Driggs with another to the Legiciature, chowa a prosperous state of things does not now exist in Kentneky, fixed abodes, and that indescribable at achieved her border States across the Ohlo will show .-It never will exist so long as she has the incubna and Irish peasant has for the p' .ace of his birth. vate and voinneary effort, and in the ultimate colonization of the blacks heyond the limits of the
United States.

Resolved, That in view of the great curse of
a free colored population to any community in who feel an interest in having free learning put must be hind indeed, who o does not foresee that within the reach of every young Kentuckian, the abolition of slaver in a single State in the

> Then shall her sons not only be crowned with other States in the consequences of her action, the laurel wreath, well won npon the field of and if I hated the negroes as the people in the glory, but shall bear off the palm of literary ex- free States hate them: if I could release my cellence and scientific renown; and ber danghters shall be celebrated not only for their beauty, I would say abolish slavery. spirit and grace, but for high mental endowments and refined taste; and Kentuckiane shall prove their hospitality by making their hills and valleye the home of the Musce,

till her soil, and ply the various trades in the

Hon. Ben. Monroe has been elected president of the Kentneky Colonisation Society, J. B. vice presidents.

SHOCKING PLACE.—The Vaiparaiso Neighbor re- the existence of slavery, who have satirely place, within 16 months.

In the Edinburgh Review for October 1844 there ere two articles from which I propose to make up my present number. The one is Eth. nology, or the Science of Races, the other is Revolution sad Reform. In the first place, I commead both erticles to the people of the Uni-

ted States, and particularly to those who are agitating the slevery question. To commence with the first, I shall only copy so far as to give my readers some intelligible idea of what I have to say shout the hegge

Dr. Prichard, who is the suther of the works

reviewed in the Edinburgh Review, believes

that climete ead habits have affected, or may have effected, all the differences we observe between the different races of mankind. I differ with him, because I do not think that time eaough has elapsed since mankind started snew from Noah, for these changes and differences to have been effected by climate and habits. In discussing this question, as in all questions cos. ceraing the origin and destiny of men, we must do one of two things; we must either reject the Bible, and rely upon what knowledge man has attained to; or we must admit the truth of the Bible, and be guided by a fair interpretation of its meaning. Some may think that these apparently far-off questions, have nothing to do with the slavery question in the United States. 1 am sotisfied that the propagaadists of anti-slavery doctrines much prefer the omission. But how stands the question? If we reject the Philes that the negro beloaged to the same family with the white man. It is only because the inspired word of God says so, shat sny man ever did believe it. Christian writers, sa Dr. Prichard. have isbored to show that the lights of science and the facts of Natural History accord with the teachlags of the Bible. I maintain that if wa believe the Bible, we are forced to conclude. that the Almighty ordered and ordsined that needs much more of the real educational spirit man family; and that if He made the children ed sad purposed all the coasequences of that differing; and that, therefore, whether it is in the abstract right or wrong, that the white inag And here suffer me to indulge a little ia should govern the negro, we cannot help it: tha, there is a accessity that it be so; which necessity ty is es hindiag upon the white man sait is spon the negro; and which accessity is as res as was the necessity under which Cyrus felt him. self bound to do the things which God orduned that he should do, whether he would or aut There is no avoiding or getting round the fact

that the negro race, from the bailding of the Pyramids to the present day, always and ererwhere, has existed under one of two conditions when free he is a barbsrian, whea civilised, he is a slave." If man is au immortal being, his future existence in the world beyond the grave. is by nil manaer of meuns, incomparatir he most important concera. Christianity being trne, we understand by it, God's plan for any iag a portion of the human family. Now, the existence of the negro race, and their bondage condition upon the earth, is no less singuar a fact, than the fact that the knowledge of Chautianity has been confined for some nineteen centuries to a small portion of the human fambe made wise unto salvation; then those negroes have more reason to rejoice and be thankful than the millions of Eastern Asia have, If it was manner in which they did it) that argross were captured in Africa and brought to this country Another obstacle in the way of rendering our and sold into bondage; for it has been the means Common Schools efficient, I approach with by which God has fitted a great multitude of

> All which resolves itself into this-that we pose and will that the institution should exet, hat that the only question for the people of the erament in relation to the nations of the earth, great events of man's bistory. Since the Cosman seems to have had a new life. Old things rotten systems, if God spares this earth long enough, must continually decay, and there wal be n new earth. Knowledge, and Freedom, and Virtne will abound; Ignorance, and Slavery, and Vice will ceuse to darken the Earth. But there must be time for all this. And here the serious question presents itself to every jover of his country; shall we madly hinder our wonderful and giorious destiny. Hinder it altogether we cannot, but we may greatly retard its steady

If negro slavery in the United States be as evil, (I shall discuss that question fully hereafter) and if it be desirable that it should be sholshed, there now exists a difficulty in the way of ts accomplishment, which at present is appearable: there is not Religion enough, there is set Virtue enough, either in the slave States or iz the free States, for the thing to be done. The United States Government has not existed long enough for there to be patriotism coough to allow the thing to be done. When one Governfor their domicils and for their C averament bestir themselves to devise some means hy confederacy would? nevitably lead to a civil was and a discolution of the Union-with svils and numerous manufactories and workshops that

If Kentucky was an isolated State, free to act for herself, without the probability of involving conscience from sll obligation to do them good,

But neither the one nor the other can be done. No man can deny the fact that slavery is a greatly modified institution from what it formerly was; that the severity of the servitude is every year becoming less and less. No sironger proof of which feet cen be given then this-there are hundreds and thousands of men and womes who were born and educated in New England and the free States, who were in sentiment abolitionists before they left hame, whose greatest objection to seeking their fortunes in the south was cords 40 severe shocks of earthquake, at that changed their opinions since they here lived among us. Why is this? It is because negro

To those who take asuperficial view of things it is a singular fact, that the friends of abolition is its different forms, with few exceptions, do got belong to those denominations of Christians who believe the Bible the most literally. Modera Philanthropy is not natiofied with the doc trines of the Bible; they are too hard for it. will endeavor to show at another time, that this sime modern philanthropy is always found to east in association with a mental condition from which the friends of freedom and good government have nothing to hope. It is not because we would bull our consciences to sleep, and avoid doing our duty as philauthropists and christians, that we now oppose the abolition of slavery in Keatucky. Apart from the various other conaderations which forbid it, a feeling of some in the future welfare of the negro, l with us one of the most weighty considerations We say that under the workings of the slavery institution he is being elevated in the scale of hemanity. We say that to change their present condition, either by setting them fren among at or causing them to be sold to the Southern collos and sugar planter, so far an the negroes of Kentucky are concerned, would be doing our places the greatest injury we could possibly infict upon them. If, as the Louisville Commitlee maintain, there will always be a need for some hundred thousand negroes in Kentucky, affirm that the time may not be very far distant when our slaves will be so much improved that there will be no objection to liberating them and allowing them to remain among us, which if it could ever be done safely and without inary to either party would be a great desidera-I here present an extract from the Ediaburgh

Review, in confirmation as to what I have said of the condition of the negro race in Egypt when the Pyramids were built, and as to the effeel of civilisation in improving him in a state of Slavery. It was not my lateution to make butthis short extract from the Edinburgh Review, but in thus summarrily noticing the articles referred to, I have only followed the examto of Mr. Maccauley and other Reviewers, abose practice is to name a book and then not refer to it sgain. On my part, however, it was altogether anintentional. "The negro type is one which is not unfrequently cited as an example of the permanence of the physical characters of mees. The existing Ethiopian physiognomy is said to agree precisely with the representations transmitted to us from the remotest periods, in those murvellous pictures, whose pre. serration in the tombs and temples of Egypt has revealed to us much of the inner life of one of the most anciently civilised nations of the world, and the physiogramy, it is further mainsad cirilised associates (as in the United States) has entirely changed the external conditions of ther existence. Now it is perfectly true that have a knack of being in good lack. the negro races which have made no advance in civilisation, retain the proguathons character even in temperate regions; and it is precisely what we should expect. But it is not true, when they have made any progress in civilisatiou, that they remain equally unaltered.

considerable alteration of cranial configuration. object at the dinner. Many of the negroes now living in the West Indias are natives of Africa, and a large proportion linguished observers, both in the West Indies | will carry. and in the United States, an approximation in of Enropean blood, the influence of a higher winter weather. civilisation has been powerfully exercised for a engthened period. The case of negroes employed as domeetic servants is particularly noticed .-I'r llancock, of Guiana, even asserts that it is ton of the colony, from another belonging to between the features and expression of each, spectire masters. The alteration, too, is not confined to a change of form in the skull, or to and in the form of the aoft parts, as the lips and the nose. And Mr. Lyell, "the Geologist," was perent in such as are brought into closest and most habitual relation with the whites, (as by the blood in the revolution. domestic servitude) without any actual intermitture of races—a fact which the difference betray."-p. 229-30, Edinburgh Review.

P.S.—The above was written when the Examiner of the 20th was received. The editors' explanation of the omission to print the typographical errors is antirely satisfactory. If they think that I intended to do them injustice they are nader a mistake: It is not now worth while to make the corrections. In my next, I will actice the substance of the criticisms.

From the Louisville Courier.

Election of Public Officers. FRANKFORT, Jan. 23-10 P. M. STATE TREASURER -- PUBLIC PRINTER-LIBRARI-DORE HARRES, &c. Mr. W. N. Haldeman: -

The election of Public Officers took place 9th inst. to day, and I take the earliest moment to transmit to you the result by telegraph. The vote for Treaswer of the State, stood as follows:

First Ballot. Richard C. Wintersmith, . . B. P. Crump, Samuei Todd, Second Ballot. E. C. Wintersmith, . . . B. B. Crump,

Winte, mith's majority, ind he was declared, elected. After the first ballot 5.7. Todd's name was with

For Public Printer the vote stood A. G. Hodgen & Co., . . William Tanner,

Hodge & Co.'s. majority, For Commissioner of the Lunatic Asylum, R.

Mexico, while gallantly doing his duty.

Pindeil, Esq., was manimously elected. The Legislature unanimously resolved to attend the funeral of Commodore W. S. Harris, of the U. S. Nevy, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock. Commo dore Harris was drowned last year at Tuspan bar, Correspondence of the Louisville Examiner Things in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jau. 24, 1849. Gentlemen :-- Within the fortnight that has assed since I last wrote you, many things have occurred here of luterest in our aocial circles. ever, that a newspaper correspondent should twenty-five per ceut. of this proportion. And within space thus circumscribed, I could not lossibly give nuything like a picture of the ac-

cial occurrences of the fortnight. A few of them, however, I must "make a dash at." And first, let me sny to you, and the lovers of sacred music in your city, that the thirty, or forty, or fifty years back, when our concert of selections from the best of the living Oratorios, given by Madame Amblamowicz with the assistance of the choir of the Ninth-street Baptist Church, and several other amnteurs, drew together a very large unmber of persons, and gave to all great satisfaction. Madame was in her best voice and her highest spirits, and sang her solos with remarkable beauty. The voice of an accomplished and loveable lady of Louisville, (who happened to be here on a visit, and good-naturedly gave her assistance) was heard most favorably in a dust with Madaine Amblamowicz, and also In the choruses. 'I'his lady understands very well how to mauage he truly excellent voice, and in some passages of the duett to which I refer, in the opinion of sably necessary does it become, when a misfor many good judges, fairly diapated the sunremacy of the gifted and cultivated Amhiamowicz. In the choruses were sixty-two vocalists and instrumentalists, and they were well performed-

Siace this entertainment, Mudame A. has giveu thu first of a series of three ballud coucerts. to a full audience. She gives the second one next Monday evening, and the third a few eve nings thereafter. So that, no you see, we are uot likely here to become discordant for the want of a sufficient supply of "the harmony of ers, and so we must prosper or sluk. Our consweet sounds." But in addition to all this, we stitution itself teaches us, in a siriking manner are, in about a fortnight, (or less) to have another sucred concert, to be given by Professor Victor Williams, (the devoted leader of the Baptist choir) who is to have the assistance of Madanie Amblamowicz, and a number of very excellent amateurs. Would that the fair lady of your city, to whom I have referred above, could again such spirit. Georgia is also, we are sorry to see,

"There are tones that will haunt us, though lonely Our path be o'er mountain and aea, There are looks that will part from us only

and hers are of them.

At the closu of her series of Ballad entertain ments, I understand it is the intention of Madamn Amblamowicz to visit Louisville for the purpose of giving onn or two concerts there .-She is now fairly citizeaised in Cincinnati-one of the jewels of our crown-and if we consent to part with her for a little time, you must treat comea'' of her visit, or we shall be compelled to lay an embargo upon her movements in the fu-

The Typegraphical Society of this city celebrated the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, with a magaincent supper, at which occurred some tacky and Virginia. There may, however, be of the most genuine flows of soul and flashes some exceptions to this rule, as wn have not inat present identically the same of wit that I have ever beheld. Since thea, the from parent to child, even where the transporta- proprietor of a new and splendid Restarant the county of St. Louis, the proportion of slaves tion of a negro population to temperate climates here—The American—has given a supper to to the while population is only a little over six the editors of the city, which is spoken of as n per cent., less than in any other county having finally postponed. The remainder of the session most sumptuous affair. Some people acem to

Last night the National Reformers of the city, gave their fifth banquet in College Hall .-About 1200 persons wern present, to enjoy first the speaking, then the bountiful and excellent refreshments, then the dance.

Great preparations are making, I am told, for "la regard to the transplanted negroes, it is a grand dinner on Washington's birthday .-obvious that the time which has elapsed since General Taylor, it is supposed, will be the city's their removal, is as yet too short to expect any guest at that time, and he will be a conspicuous

Our last railroad meeting resolved, unani mously, to petition the legislature for authority of the negro population, both there and in the on the part of the city to subscribe \$1,000,000 United States, are removed by no more than one to the stock of the Cincinnati and St. Louis at two descents from Africau ancestors. But Railrond Company. The matter is to be subaccording to the concurrent testimony of dis- mitted to a vote of the people of the city-but St. Louis suffers from alavery in Missouri, at

In literature we have nothing new but the the negro physiognomy to the Enropenn model first issue of the Western Quarterly Review, s progressively taking place, in Instances in which I suppose has ere this reached Lonisville.

which, although there has been no Intermixture We are blessed now with most delightful

Cut. George Creghan. This distinguished officer died last evenlug from the effects of a disease resembling cholers, frequently not at all difficult to distinguish n ne- which he suffered to remain upon him for nonr groof pure blood belonging to the Dutch por- two days before calling in medical assistance. He was attacked on Snturday, but pald no heed to his complaint till towards noon on Monday, the English settlements, by the correspondence when his symptoms became so distressing that medical aid was summoned, but no relief could and those which are characteristic of their re- be had from the most akilful and considerate treatment. He lingered till night-fall, in the perfect possession of his faculties. When he felt the hand of death upon him, he gave directhe diminution of the projection of the upper tions as to the disposition of his body, with the par; but it is seen also in the general figure, grentest calmness, entrusted various messages

Col. Croghan was the non of Major William seared, during his recent tonr in America, by Crogban of the revolutionary war. Ilie mother numerons medical man residing in the slave was the sister of the celebrated General George Rogers Clark, who overrun thin North Western States, that a gradual approximation was taking | Rogers Clark, who obtained for American Inplace, in the configuration of the head and body dependence, and achieved for the United States of the negre, to the European model, each suc- the title by conquest by which that linmence tured and destroyed -- forty by the British, twelve cessive generation exhibiting an improvement tract of country, now subdivided into States is these respects. The change was most apbecame a part of this confederacy. the father and the mother's side he inher ted

> Upon the breaking out of the last war, Co Croghan entered the army. At the early age of tendered to him by that ilinstrious commander. He held this office up to the time of his death.

Eighth of January, and as the booming of can-signed by a wise providence to contribute. non would shake the chamber of death, thoughts of the olden time would come over him, and he would straightway revive. He had heard such sounds long ago, and they spoke to him of the past. Towards evening he weakened as the a respectable number of persons were in attenmoments wasted. He struggled through till dance, and the spirit manifested, showed that

night closed upon the narth. The military had there is no abatement of interest for the cause. AN-LUMATIC ASTIUM.-FUNERAL OF COMMO- fired their last sainte in honor of the expiring day. Whan its echoes had ceased to raverhrate, the hero of Sandusky was dust .- N. O. Pic.,

Colored Men in Paris.

Robert Walsh, in one of hialetters to Littell's Living Age, writes:

The black man-the ebony-in the delngation of the Antilles, whu alts in the centre cholera at that port, render it impo of the Montagnards in the Assembly, was the aervant of a white-general resident in the cation of the vessel, and the Kentucky emigrants capital. An intimate acquaintance of the were compelled to return to their homes. This master told me, a few days ago, that the unexpected occurrence has caused an outlay not representative had not resigned his domestic anticipated by the board, and has left the Treaspost, whether from personal attachment or ury without means. The friends of the cause prudential motives, he would deserve credit are appealed to for aid. for either. A gentleman from New Orleans, on a visit to Paris, relates to me that, about a fortnight aince, while seated in a side box of the first tier of the grand opera, he distinguished a learned speaker in many of the positions he ascolored family in the one immediately opposite; by his opera glass hn discovered that the head of it, whom he recognised, dietinguished him, and was about to come round to him by the loliby. A feeling natural to a Southern American, induced him to prefer that the interview should not be in the box which he occupied. He met the visiter in the tobby; the latter grasped his hand, and reminded him that he had been his tailor at Naw Orleans. "I retired," he added, "with a good property; we are well settled here; that's my bor, once a week; wn shall be happy

to see you at our apartments."

We see it stated in the New York Courier and Enquirer, that the plan of a southern confederacy has been sketched out, and that Atalanta, in Georgia, has been designated as the future seat of Government. Some years ago, such a thing would have been hooted by the whole country. which might bear relating to you and your rend- Of late years, however, the subject has been ers. It is "a cardinal principle" with me, how- broached by southern hothends; it is taken up by northern visionaries, and now their plana are ussuming u definite form; their threats have acnever make his letters more than a column in quired a more serious character, and, we blush length, and may, with propriety, curtail even to say it, the preposterous cause has gained many proselvies. We do not entertain the least ap prehension of dauger relative to the ridiculous part witch the Caroliniaus are enacting, but we wish simply to give the reflections which force themselves upon us when we consider it seri-

> different interests were notso thoroughly amalgamated as they now are—when a journey from New York to St. Louis was considered as far as a journey from Boston to China-when almost every State was thrown, in a great degree, on its own single resources, for the support of its trade, and the prosecution of its commerce.-But every one will readily conceive what effect disunion would have had, even at that period. For our own individual State, we verily believe. that, left to itself, after its cession from the Frenchi Government, the citizens would have continued to roll in little French carta, and wear the "mouchoir bine," as licad dresses to I this day. And if a Union was necessary then. how much more so is it at the present period, when our steamboats, our railroads, and our telographs, briag us within a few days, nay, with in n few hours, of each other. How indispentune occurring at one of our large citieals felt throughout every other city, town, and village of the country; when politics, religion, and commerce combine to link and hind one to the other as closely and firmly as a band of brothers, so that, injure one, and you affect the whole To say that our growth would be more rapid. that the several indvantages we may each enjoy would be enhanced, or that in our actions we would be more free and untrammelled under separate organizations, would be, then, to make a most nonsensical asseveration. We cannot subsist without mutual nid. Wn are born brothprinciples of generosity and liberality. A State should always be rendy to concede, in a proper manner, to the good of the nation, when such a concession does not materially affect her rights or her interests. Such concessions have already frequently been made in a generous spirit .-From the part which South Carolina is enact. ing, however, she shows herself affected by no taking a course unworthy of her, by countenaneing the action of her neighbor.

We are glad to see that the press, over the whole country, join with a common accord in loudly condemning this suggestion. Sinve States as well as free, exclaim at the folly and madness of the motion, and wn can act Missouri as the foremost. We entertain no sympathy, no fellow feeling, not the least sentimeut in common with these Carolinian and Georgian monomaniacs, and if a crisis should come, (which the absurdity of the thing prevents,) we place Missouri in the front rank, against such would-be revolutionists. We value our rights to our slave property as highly her chivalrously, and see that "sometiling good as does any other slave State, but we know how to refrain from silly excesses .- St. Louis Rev.

Cenaus-Sinvery.

An examination of the tables of the recent census, shows that slavery prevails to the greatest extent in those counties which have been principally peopled by immigration from Kenmore than one thousand slaves. In Platte the proportion is about sixteen per cent.; Boone, Calloway, Clay, Cooper, Jackson, Lewis, Marion, New Madrid, Pike, Rails, and Randolph, about thirty-three per cent.; while in Howard, Lafavette and Saline, the proportion approximates to fifty percent.

In all the counties embraced in the calculation, the number of free negroes, of both sexes, is one thousand three hundred and eighty-eight, of which St. Louis hua eight hundred and sixtyeight, or nearly two-thirds; showing, that while our proportion of slaves to whites is much less, that of free negroes is much greater in this county than in the others.

Slavery exists in a mild form in this city and county, owing to the fact that our active population of merchants and artizans, and also many irouse-servants, are principally emigranta from free States, and from Europe. A strauger in our eity would scarcely suppose himself in a playe State, if he did not know the fact: and if ull, it is from its existence in other countles. -'The same causes which have produced the prenent state of things will continue to operate in this city and county; but if, in other parts of the State, slave labor is less profitable than free labor, aud if the existence of slavery checks immigration to our agricultural districts, from the free States, we must expect to feel the effects in this city-that is, she may not grow as rapidly an under other circumstances. The subject pre sents a problem in political economy, extremely difficult to solve, and one which will ere long attract the aeriuus consideration of our people It is earnestly to be wished, however, that the people of other States, in no way interested in the subject, will have the good sense to let us alone. The people of Missourl are perfectly competent to settle all their own difficulties for themselves .- Reville.

The Slave Trude.

From Parliamentary documents in relation to the Slave trade, it appears that Brazii is the great mart of this trude-into which country was brought from 1840 to 1847 inclusive, 249, with anrrounding friends, and closed his eyes 800, and into the Spanish colories during the same period, 52,027 siaves. In 1847 there were brought into Baazil 84,356; and there were lost Menns, reported back the deficiency bill with the on the passage 29,069! The largest number of Senate's amendments, which was adopted. vesuels engaged in the attrocions traffic are American, while much the grestest unmber of enptures are made by the English.

In 1846 there were sixty four slave ships cap by the French, ten by the l'orteguese, and two by the Americans.

The Rose.

Professor Agassiz has been delivering a course of lectures in Boston, on the trees of North America. In his last lecture, he stated one renineteen be made thin gallant defence of Fort markable fact in connection with his remarks ed to be printed. of complexion in the offspring would at once Sandusky. By this brilliant feat he inscribed upon the family of the rose, which includes his name upon the scroll of fame. He married minong its varieties not only many of the most from New York, favoring the prohibition of slaand resigned his commission shortly after the beautiful flowers which are known, but also the very in the new tertitories, and restoring the Texpeace. But during the administration of Gen. richest fruits, such as thin apple, pear, peach, as boundary. Jackaon he returned to the service with the plum, upricot, cherry, stawberry, raspberry, commission of Inspector General, which was blackberry, &c., viz: that no fossils of plants belonging to this family have ever been discovered by grologisls! This is regarded as conclu-Iln was in his fifty-ninth year and leaves be- sive evidence that the introduction of this fam lly of plants upon earth was coeval with, or hind him a wifn and family.

It was scarcely hoped that he would live subsequent to, the creation of man, to whose through the day yesterday. It was the glorious comfort and happiness they seem especially de-

The regular annul meeting of the Kentucky Colonization Society was held at the Presbyte-The annual report of the Rev. Mr. Cowan, the

agent for Kentucky, was read and ordered to be printed. The society has been, during the past year, actively engaged in the furtherance of the benevolent and philanthropic designs of its foundurs. It was the intention of the society to send a vessel from New Orleans to Liberia, during the present month, and the emigrants from Kentucky wen taken to New Orleans to embark on the vessel; but the prevalence of the

The annual address was delivered by the Rev. Stunrt Robinson, of the Presbyterian courch .-While we were constrained to differ with the

us for publication .- Frakfort Com. Saturday.

To BE HUNG. - Goode, convicted of murder at Boston, has been sentenced to be hung.

Correspondience of the Baltimore Sun

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1849. gress, held last evening in the Senate chamber. was altended by some eighty or ninety members. The meeting refused to admit the press, by a vote of about 54 to 37. The address, prepared by Mr. Caihoun, was read, and was sub

tantially as has been heretofore stated. The debate, on various motions, was contin-ued until after 12 o'clock, in which Mesers. Southern Cancus by year 32, nays 19. It is report Clayton, Berrien, Toombs, Jefferson Davis, ed that Gen. Cass has been elected Senstor McLane, Stephens, Rusk, Thompson, of Miss. louston and others participated.

It will be most unfortunate for the South that his meeting was ever held if unanimity should not be finally effected. That of last night was not as harmonious as was expected. In truth, there were some from northern slave States. ously. If this division of the Union would at whose feelings might with propriety have kept any time have bettered our interests, it is natuhem from the meeting. They feel not the same ral to suppose, that it would have been some identity of interest as those from more southern

> nade by Mr. Clayton to jay it on the table and take no further notion. It was made to leat the eeling of the meeting-the vote atood for it about 55, against it about 30. Those in favor of laying and referred to the proper committees. on the table were nearly all whigs. The powerful objection to the report was made

A.r. Toombs, of Georgia. He thought Congressional legislation was necessary to authorize slavery in the new territories. The doctrine of the report was that Congress could neither extend nor Mr. Toombs proposed no ameadment, and it was

evident that he was opposed to any netion by the | tending the Revenue lands over California, which niceting. He made no reply to a question pro pounded by Mr. Thompson, in reference to the neion he would take if Congress refused to pass the necessary laws, or should enact the provise In reply to Mr. Toomb'a objection, Mr. Calhour went into a short argument, to show that the South could take their slaves into California and Nev Mexico, and that Congress was bound, by the usual acts of legislation, to protect this property and to put it on the same footing with other property.

Mr. Colhonn was calm and dispassionate, and in his earnest appeals to the South for unanimity, he is represented as using language replete with el-

rquired no law of Congresa to authorize

nence and pathos. The course taken by the Texas delegation, was unexpected. Mr. Rusk read some resolutions, as a substitute for the report, but they contained nothing decisive. Gen. Houston seema lukewarm in the cause, and Mr. Stepheus is unquestionabi

ppposed to any action.

Membera from the South, supposed to be ambi tious of Northern popularity and future promotion may be regarded as averae to taking any action There is one exception. Mr. Calhoun, slways am bitions, has ever been true to his own people. Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, made some eloquen remarks, and exorted the South to be united. He suggested that the address should be made to the whole Union.

lie has been placed on the committee in place of Mr. Stephena, who begged to be excused from

Mr. Stephens was one of the eight Southern nembers who was opposed to Mr. Clayton's comromise of last session, as yielding too much. Having defeated the chances of a favorable decion by the Supreme Court, some seem to think neumbeut on him to Insist on a better remedy. The report was recommitted to the same comnittee, with all the amendments and resolution suggested in tim meeting, and the meeting finally urned to Monday next. A motion, Mr. Stephens, to adjourn sixedie, having been vot ed down by a very decided majority.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 8 P. M. SENATE.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Breeze, pursuant t previous notice, obtained leave to introduce a bil which was read twice and referred to the Commi tre on Public Lands. it related to making con pensation to the Land Register. Mr. Alien submitted a resolution which was unanimously carriling, called for the contracts made for the carrying of the mail in toreign countries. The Senate which was finally adopted. Mr. Douglass called up the bill for the establishment of a Territorial vernment in Minesota, which was debated and was occupied in the private calender, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House Mr. Burt, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a hill for the re-organization of the Army Pay Department which was laid over. Mr. Vinton moved that the itonse go into Committee of the Whole on the Civil Diplomatic bill, which was agreed to. Sawyer moved an amendment to the bill, which was agreed to, providing for the abolition of flogging in the Navy. Mr. lionston, of Delaware, moved an amendment, which was agreed to, apropriating \$1400) for furniture for the President

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19-SP. M. SENATE. Senate met at the usual hour.

Sundry petitions and memorials were presente and referred Mr. Dongias's Minesota Territorial bill was de bated and passed. The Senate then, on motion, proceeded to the

consideration of the special order of the day, 1'the l'ostage bill." Mr. Cameron offered an amendment for the free transportation of Newspapera within thirty miles. Very strong opposition was offered to the amend-

Messra. Cameron and Allea favored the amend ment, and after some diacussion the subject was postponed for the present. The Pacheco Slave biji was called up and dis cussed, and finally on motion referred to ommittee on Claims. On motion of Mr. Atchison the Senste wen into Executive Session, and after some time apent

therein they adjourned till Monday HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Dent aubinitted a resolution which was con sidered and referred to the committee on the Judiciary, and related to the enactment of such measure ures as should be necessary to prevent the transportation of gold from California to foreign coun

A petition from Murphy Gray proposing to chase Washington's papers, was read and reterred. On motion the flouse went into committee o

the Whole, on the bill to establish a Board of Commissioners to aettie claims, and after som time spent therein the committee rose.

Mr. Vinton from the committee of Ways and

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 8 P. M. SENATE. The Senate met at the usual hour, and prayer was said by the Rev. Mr. Sticer.

Sunilry petitions and memorials were presented The Vice l'resident laid before the Senate communication from the Secretary of the Treasthe United States.

On motion of Mr. Dix, 5,500 copies were order Mr. Dix presented a resolution of Instruction

A motion was made to lay it on the table to

printed. Mr. Rusk moved its reference to the judicisty

Mr. Yulee, said that he considered it as an i plent memorial. Mr. Dickinson remarked that he desired to give the subject a fair hearing. Mr. Foote, opposed the reference. Mr. Dix answered and Mr. Niles interrogated Mr. Yuiee, and said he believed that there was a plan on foot to dissolve the Union. Mr. king, said he did not think the the Union. Mr. king, said he did not think the preacnt a fit occassion to array parties here upon he subject. Messrs. Butier and Berrien heid aimlnr views, Jeff. Davis remarked that he could not trest the paper respectfully, as its Incendiary and revolutionary doctrines forbid their circulation He pronounced them as nothing but a tissue of oda. Mr. Foote, remarked that he would defend the Southern institutions at all hazards, bill approprinting \$30,000 to the erection of the when the time come.

Second Kentucky Lunatic Asylam; made special

Some further debate was had, when the motion to print was put and carried The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The flouse was called to order at the use hour, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gurley. The journal of Saturday was read. A bill was passed granting to Daniel Drake Her rie, \$2,000, and two sections of land, for services

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the Honse went into committee of the whoie, upon the civil and di-clomatic bill, which was discussed, and nundry mendments offered and adopted. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, SENATE. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, presented the creden tlais of Mr. Butler, re-elected Senutor from South

Mr. Dickinson presented a petition asking Con learned speaker in many of the positions ho assumed we confess we have rarely listened to an address with more pleasure. It was learned, bold and manly. We have neither the time, nor the inclination at present to attempt a synopsis of it, a ropy of it has been requested for publication and will very soon be in the hands of the people.

The names of the officers of the society for the present year, have not yet been furnished to the committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Dickinson also aubmittee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Dickinson presented a petition asking Congresa to interfere for the release of Americans imprisoned in the Island of Cuba, which was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Dickinson presented a petition asking Congresa to interfere for the release of Americans imprisoned in the Island of Cuba, which was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Dickinson presented a petition asking for the release of Americans imprisoned in the Island of Cuba, which was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Dickinson presented a petition asking for the present of the committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Dickinson allowed in the Island of Cuba, which was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Dickinson also aubmittee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Dickinson also aubmittee

Mr. Foote made a personal explanation in answer to Judge McLean's card published in the Morning National Intelligencer, which was purely of a political character.

Capt. Wm. Littlejohn, of the ateamer St. Louis, died at N. Orleans, on the 3d inst., of cholors a political character.

ation bill and amendment, appropriating \$150,000 to finish the Patent Office, which was adopted. An amendment, appropriating \$200,000 to redcem the outstanding bounty land scrip, was carried, and the llouse adjourned.

Mr. Calhonn's address, which was defeated las the State of Michigan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24-8 P. M. SENATE. The civil and diplomatic bill was received fro

the House and refe.red to the Committee on Fi nmittee on Judiciary was discharged from the further consideration of the memorial and Pomeroy Coal at 9a10c, Sales of good Wood of Henry O'Rielly for impeaching Judge Monroe from wason at prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$3.00c. or prohibiting telegraphing.

The California bill was then debated until ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Sundry petitiona and memoriais were preacate

Mr. Fickiin presented the resolution adopted b the Legisluture of Illinois in favor of the principies contained in the Wilmot Proviso, which ordered to be printed. The Senate bill for establishing the Minesota ter-

Mr. llunt moved a consideration of the bill exwas referred to the committee of the whole and ordered to be printed. The House resolved itself into the committee

of the whole, on the state of the Union, for the consideration of the Army Bill, which was debated until adjournment. The Southern Caneus-Berrien's Report adopted in pince of Cathoun's-Later f.om Californin-Gold Reports Confirmed-Anarchy and

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 8 P. M. The Delegaten to the Southern Caucus have ananimously aubstituted Berrien'aaddress in place of Calhoun's. It is legal in its character and mild

n argumeat Letters have been received by the State Depart neat, dated Monterey, Nov. 16th, which confirm ali previous accounts of the inexbaustible anpplies of gold in California. Commodore Jones sava that anarchy prevails to a great exteat, and that it exists even among his own officers, some of whom have manifested a disposition to desert. Several seamen have deserted from the Naval vessela, most of which are now short handed. Lientenant Larkin reports having seen lumps of gold weighing from one to two hundred pounds, and pieces of lumps weighing 16 to 25 ponads. Provisions nre scarce, and board is \$4 per day. Washing \$6

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE. SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 1849. A message from the Governor was communi cated by H. C. Harlan, Assistant Secretary, nominating John A. Crittenden for re-appoint ment as Marshal of the Chancery Court of Lousville, and Thos. B. Hancock to be Sheriff of

Henry county. Nominations advised and consented to. The committee of the Whole, on the Southern Bank bili was discharged; an aniendment was

offered by Mr. Boyd, and On motion of Mr. Grey, the bill was made the special order of the day for Friday next, and The receipts by the river this week are 19 bales. the amendment was ordered to be printed. Mr. McMillan reported a bill for the incomo

ration of the Maysville Gas Light Company; nassed. Also-a bill incorporating the Maysville Cem etery Company; passed. Mr. llobbs reported a bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad

Company. Mr. Hobbs explained the object of the bill, its then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Came- design being to enable the Company to borrow cluded any county in our calculation, which has ron's resolution, requesting the Secretary of War's a sum of money, that they may at once purchase The bill was ordered to be printed, and made

the order of the day for Monday. Mr. Hobbs reported a bill to charter the Kenlucky tusurance Company; referred to committe HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 1849. Mr. McLarning reported a bill further to provide for the erection of the 2d Kentncky Lupatic Asyium; read, ordered to be printed, and commit-ted to the committee of the Wholn for Thursday Mr. Sourr offered a resolution, instructing the Kentucky Representatives in Congress to use

their exertions to procure the continued use and purchase of water-rotted hemp for the nae of the Navy; also, in relation to establishing a rope walk at the Navy Yard, at Memphia, Tean.; also, ap-proving the policy of purchasing hemp in small quantitiea, &c. The rule requiring the resolutions to lay on the table one day being dispensed with, they were

manimousiv adopted Mr. Towles offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee on the Judicism be, and the said committee is hereby instructed to prepare and bring in a bill to confer upon the aeveral Circuit Courts of this Commonwealth, sitting in Chancery, jurisdiction in applications and petitions for divorce, in all cases wherever said Courts, in the exercise of a sound discretion, shall H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky. deem it reasonable and proper that a divorce should Rev. Hoopen Carws, Mount Morria, Illinois. be granted, making decrees and orders as to the Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. distribution of the property, and the maintenance WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky.

Mr. Robertson offered the following resolution which lay over one day: Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That special legislation divorcing husband and wife is both impolitic and unnecessarily expensive to the Commonwealth. Resolved, That such legislation, without the consent of both parties, necessarily involves the exerciae of the judicial function prohibited by the Constitution, to the Legislative department.

Resolved, therefore, That ail applications divorce in which both parties do not concur, should be made to the Judical department, to which they appropriately and constitutionally belong; and that during the present aession, this Legislature will not legislate further in any such cases. Mr. floltor,-leave-a bill to incorporate Boone Monument Association; referred.

Also-offered a resolution instructing the con mittee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the expediency of allowing steamboats and all water crafts to pass on the Kentucky, Barren and Green rivers during high water, so that the locks were not used, free of toil; adopted.

Mr. Miller—leave—a bill to repenl the road law of Jefferson county; referred.

Also-leave-a bill to abolish capital panishment: referred. [The preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. Rwing. rial columes.]

Mr. M. Stewart-reported a bill to incorporate the Mount Sterling and Red River Railroad Company; read and pessed.

Mr. Hite offered a resolution instructing the committee on Internal Improvements, to inquire into the propriety of equalizing and reducing the tolls on the Louisville and Bardstown Turnpike

Road; adopted. Aiso-a resolution in relation to militis mi ters, and directing the committee on Military Af ffairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all musters, except one for the purpose of ascertaining the militia strength of the Siate; adopted.

Mr. Jefferson—leave—a bill to charter the Bank of Mayaville; referred

Also-leave-a bill to incorporate the Mayaville Linen Company; referred.

Mr. Huston offered a resolution asserting that it MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1849.

IN SENATE. Mr. Smith, from the committee on Internal Im rovements, reported a bill for the benefit of the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad; 150 copies of dered to be printed.

Mr. Grey, from a select committee, reported a

order for Monday, the 29th inat, The Senate went into committee of the Whole Mr. Boyd in the Chair; upon the bill modifying the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves, so as to allow citizens of the State to import slaves for the income of the state to import slaves. for their own use, on which there was discussion at nome length. Mr. Evans offered a resolution proposing earlier action than has been cuatomary, in regard to reporting appropriation bill.

Mr. Hobbs offered the following resolution:

structed herenfter to report against all applications for divorce referred to them, where the applicants haveremedy under the existing laws of this Com-A nubstitute was offered by Mr. Boyd, which was rejected, when the original resolution was

also rejected by nyen 16, nays 18. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
In the House but little business of general la tereat was transnoted. After some discussion, Sennte resolution fixing the 1st of February for election of U. S. Senator, was adopted.

The Senate resolution authorizing Messrs. J.

Finnell and Wm. Tanner to employ a corps of com-petent Reporters for the purpose of reporting the debates of the Convention, came up at this time; referred to committee on Ways and Means. The Senate resolution directing the committee on Banka, to visit the same in person, if in their opinion, such a course was expedient, came up at this time, and was concurred in.

BAGGING AND ROPE-Thers continues little or n ring the week we have heard of sales of 70 pieces Bagging and 50 coils Rope at Hattic and 6jc, and a sale of 30 pieces and 30 coils at 144 and 64. The receipts this week amount to 96 pieces and 151 colls. The shipments were 150 pieces and 480 coils. The stocks left on hand are 3,806 pieces and 4,326 coils.

CORDAGE, &e-We quote retail sales of Manilla Cordage from the manufactory at 13c; sales of oiled and tarred Cordage at 10c per lb. Sales of Baling Hemp Twine at 11a124c from stores; sacking Twine we quote at 25a20c.

COAL AND WOOD-There is a fair supply of Cor on hand. We quote Pittsburgh by the quantity at 9c, and we hear of a sale of 75,000 bushels at 9 c on short time. Retail sales we quote at 19:12je. Sales of Wheeling from wagon at prices ranging from \$1 50 to \$3 per

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS-There is a good feeling in the Cotton market, and prices are well maintained. We hear of sales of 27 bales inferior Alaboma at sissife; a sale of 29 bales fair Alabama at 6je, and a mie of 9 hales at &c-all made early in the week. We hear since of a small sale at 54c, and a sale of 20 bales at 54c, Our quotations for inferior to fair are 41a6c. The receipts this week are 397 bales. Cotton Batting we quote at 74aSc. Cotton yarns are in fair demand. and we quote sales at 54, 64 and 74c for the different num bers, in lots; retail sales to the country at 6, 7 and 8c. FLOUR AND GRAIN-Receipts of Flour continu moderate. Saturday last we heard of sales of 500 bbls at the levee at \$3 86a\$3 90. Holders in store continu firm, and we quote sales in light lots at \$4 t0a\$4 20; retall sales at \$4 25a\$1 50. The receipts this week amoun to 1,397 bhis. The receipts of Wheat are light, and we hear of sales of various lots at 75a77c per bushel for prime. We quote light sales of Curn at 23a26c per bushel. Sales

wagons at 21a26c. Sales of old Corn from stores at

30c. Sales of good hright Oats from the country at 15a 20c; sales from stores in sacks at 23a25c. GROCERIES-We notice to-day an improvement the prices of Sugar and Molasses. The stocks of groce ries are fair, and the receipts this week amount to 330 hhds sugar, 38 bbis Molassea, and 436 hags Coffee. Thurs. day we heard of sales of 150 begs Rio Coffee at 6jefic; 30 bags at 64c; and light sales at 64a64c. Sales Friday of 96 bags at 61a64c; sales Saturday of 60 bags at 64c; and 75 case, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly tes bags at 64c. Sales since of 186 begs in lots at 64a64c. We quote retail sales at 6fe7fc, as per quality, &c. Light salen of Java Coffee at toja12jc; Laguyra at 7a7jc. Su. gar has become firmer to-day. During the week we heard of sales of 282 hhds in various lots at 44atic; light sales to-day at tistic by the hhd. We quote by the bbi at Habe. We quote Loaf, Clarified and Refined Sugars at 7 at 0c for the different mimbers and qualities. Havana Sugar in boxes we quote at 6a74c. Plantation Molasses we quote at 25c. We hear of sales of about 275 bbls in light lots at 25c; a sale to-day of 100 bbls at the levee at 2td cents; and a sale, on Saturday, of 495 bbis in good bbls at 21c. Sugarhouse Molames we quote at 32a43 cents, according to quality. Cheese is in fair demand. We quote sales in lois at 64a7e. Receipts this week 15t boxes. Rice is in fair demand for retail sales; the stock is light. We quote sales at diatic.

HEMP-The receipts this week are 127 bales. Or Friday last we heard of a sale of 430 balas dew rotted Hemp from store at \$118 75 per ton-the highest figures btained for some time. The stocks on hand here are HAY-Stocks fair. Ws quote sales of choice Timo-

othy at \$10 50 at the wharf; a sale from store of 50 bale at \$11 per ton; Retail sales continued at 60c per too ibs LEAD AND SHOT .- The demand is limited with

no receipts. We quote Missouri bur Laud at 48a5c; sale

of bar lead from stores at 42a5c; sale of pig lead from

storea at 4 at ic; Kentucky pig lead is held at 4c. Sho we goote at \$1 30a81 35 per bag, and firm. PROVISIONS & LARD-We hear of no materia transactions in Pork. Holders appear quite firm in their rates, with but little disposition to sell at quotations. The shipments are large. We quote Mess Pork at \$10. Saturday we heard of a sale of 200 bbls assorted at \$7 for rumps, \$8 for prime, \$9 for M. O., and \$10 for mess. Light lots of new Bacon are coming

sales from wagous at that ic hog round. Sales of Han 6a6c Salen of country Lard in kegs at 6c. TOBACCO.-The receipta continue meagre, and the parket at the present remains inactive. There is a good demand existing in the Eastern and Southern mirkels, and we anticipate during the coming month an improve-

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

Rev. WM. GUNN, Christianburg, Ky. MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky James S. Rannin, Travellug Agent for Ky. J. M. McKim, 31, N. Fifth at., Philadelphia. JOSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayette, Ia. J. BALDWIN, Bethany, Vn. GEO. SCARROROUGH, Owensboro, Ky.

C. C. EVERTS, Utica, N. Y. D. M. Dewey, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y. Baown & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildi Superior at., Cleveland, Ohio. D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y

and custody of the children as may be just and equitable.

C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky.

J. B. Russell, Guzette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

THE GREEK SLAVE. Tills Statne, by Powers, will remain on exhibi ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

son street. Open from 9 A. M. anitt 9 P. M Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets \$1.

NOTICE TO TAILORS THE subscribers are now angaged in the manufacture of Glazed Wadding, black and white, for the use of tailors and clothiers. It is of the very best quality, of any thickness required, we'll glazed, and sold lowergham the Eastern article. We are now making it in sufficient quantities to supply the whola demand west of the Alle ghanles. Orders from dry goods jubbers, ciothiess, &c.

promptly attended to. RUSSELL & STEARNS. Cincinnati, January 20, 1819.-tf. TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS.

JOHN P. MAST. MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO. No. 75, Third street, between Jefferson and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY. LOUISVILLE MUSIC AND BOOKSTORE. THE SUBSCRIBERS, having formed a partnership on the 1st day of October last, with Mr. W. C. PRTRAS, have removed their establishment from their last, with Mr. W. C. PETERS, have removed their establishment from their late stand, near the corner of Fifth and Main street, to that of W. C. Peters & Co., next door to the Bank of that of W. C. Peters & Co., next door to the Bank of Louisville, where they will carry on a general business in the sale of PIANOS, MUSIC BCOKS and STATIONERY. They have in store a large assortment of Piano Fortes, of the different stylea and prices; Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books, plain and fancy Stationery, Musical Instruments, of every description, and the most complete stock of Sheet Music in tha Western country, all of which is offered on favorable terma.

Orders from dealers, teachers, schools, &c., re PETERS, WEBB & CO., Main Street, next door to Bank of Louisville

RLEGANT HOLIDAY BOOKS. HE Women of the Bible-18 angravings; Leaflets of Memory for 1849-numer (vings;
The Gern of the Season—20 fine steel engravings
The Book of Pearts for 1819—20
The Snowflake;
The Christian Keepsakti;

The Ruiny;
The Lady's Annual;
The American Gallery of Art;
Scenes in the Life of our Savior;
"The Apostles;
The Illuminated Gems of Sacrad Poetry;
The Gene of Meanting. The Geons of Beauty;
The Rook of Beauty;
The Recipsaks;
The Revines of Shakspeare;
The Lars of the Western World; Friendship's Offering; The Assaranth.

The abova, together with a splendid assortment of English and French Stationary, and Fancy articles, suitable for the Holidsys, may be found at the new Book

J. V. COWLING, Nov. 23-11 C. H. BARKLEY. COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT, Lexington, Ky.

Will attend promptly to any business antrusted to him—will act as Agent for the collection of money and closing accounts, dec. Charges moderate.

April 1, 1818 if HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO ISAAC PUGH & Co. No. 118, Chesset Street—PEILADELPHIA Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hanging.
Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of ever variety manufactured, which they will sell wholessle as retail at the lowest rates.

Sept. 8th, 1843.—tt.



IN QUART BOTTLES. FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, nate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints. Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago: and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acititis or Dropsy, Ez posure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and exlablished reputation wherever it has been used based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has done anstained. The unfortrante victim of heroditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and heumatism, and many other complaints springing from ion, have been raised as it were from the rack of du tify to the efficacy of this inestinable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time and wers it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value. The afficted, and those who have not used this medicine, are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the benefits which it alone cau bestow,

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION The attention of the reader is called to the following

een afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and al the remedies I used had no effect in arresting gress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constant; grew worse; and after expending between sevenly and eighty dollars with physicians, besides using other popular remedias without success, till the disease had carer away the cartilage of her asse, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth. In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death

taring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Die he agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla, in Newbern, N. C., by prise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half botties she was resisted to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time sh ommenced taking it.
in witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed may name, this 19th day of Sept.

Mouth of Neuse River, Cravea Co., N. C.

ULGER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS STANDING. This cure was effected in July, 1844; there have been to symptoms of a return, and her health still continues good, July, 1948. Naw Youx, July 25, 1814.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.

Messrs. Sanda,—Gentlemen—I consider it but an act of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received in the cure of an o stinate Cancerous Ulices on my breast.

I was attended eighteen months by a regular and skilful physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of our most able and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treat ing cancar were resorted to; for five weeks in success whreast was burned with caustic three times a day, and ment in the market. The sales at Todd'a Warehouse this week, have amounted to 25 hhds, at the following rates: Firsts, \$1 10al 25; Seconds \$3 06a3 50; Common \$2 25a3 2). Sales at the Planters' of 12 hhda at \$2 25 or Common, and \$3 25a4 25 for Seconds and Firsts.

Solution of a six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of attraction and the cavity or internal ulter was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probed the ulter and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast land open and the bones examined; but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly getting the said of the country of the solution of attraction of the solution. The doctor probed the ulter and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result of the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result of the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result of the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result of the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result of the lungs and it is did not get an operation of the lungs and it is did not get an operation of the lungs and it is did not get an operation of the lungs and it is did not get an operation of the lungs and it is did not get an operation of the lungs and it is did not get an operation of the lungs for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of nitrie worse, I almost despaired of recovery, my case nearly hopeless.

my case acarly hopeless.

Seeing various testimontals and certificates of cure by the use of Sands Sarsapardia, in cases similar to my own, it concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, from the long, deep seated character of my disease, produced no very decided change. Considering this as the only probable cure for my case, I persevered until the disease was entirely cured. It is now over releven months since the cure was completed; there is not the stightest appearance of a return. I therefore pronounce myself well, and the cure entirely effected by Santa' San Sapaallla, so I took no wher medicine of any kind dur ing the time I was using it, nor have I taken any state.
Please excuse this long deformed acknowledgment,
which I think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarsaparilla cured me, with the bleasing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and I feet myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write,

and I do must respectfully invite ladies afficied as I have been, to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, and many other things in reference NANCY J. MILLER, 218 Subivan st. SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA. This excellent compound, which is creating such a unirecessfully into the favor of our citizens and the people around us. We have real again and again of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine—if we can call a very pleasant bevarage medicine—but not until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But, from facts in our possersion, we are now all convinced that without my constitute in it is the well convinced that, without any exception, it is the 4A. PRET, PLEASANTEST, and an Trompound ever offered to the public, for the cure of all chronic diseases, thruuistism and scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, to-gether with many other complaints, It has so long been remarked that the age is one of 'mosms and nostrum-venders,' that we hardly dare recon mend a valuable discovery in the Medical Science, lest

mend a valuable discovery in the instances Science, less we jeopardiseour reputation for incredultry and consist-ency; but in this instance we heatlate not to hazard the re-mark which we have made above.—Hargord Review. SORE THROAT. The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with

Scrofulous Uulcars, Dyspepaia, dic., and recently an atfection of the throat and chest:-BAILEVSBURG, Va., Dec. 13, 1845. Messrs, A. B. d: D. SANDS:-Before I counsenced Messrs. A. B. de D. Sande:—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whispel; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months. distinctly. My throat has been well about three months the cure of which has been effected suttrely by the use of

four Sarsaparilla. SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. SCARLET FEVER DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS. This dangerous and alarming affection, which has swept from the stage of time so many, both at the innocent age of infancy, and the more vigorous and mature age of manhood, has at length met its bane and antitote, and its available. hood, has at length met its bane and antidote, and its avial effects upon the system are laid waste by the powerful influence of this preparation. A little grand-child of Mr. Wm. Patrich, wood-corder, was attacked with Scarlet Pever, which left her in a droadful state; her body was covered with particles of scarlet eruptions; a large lump something like a bile, and at least two inches in diameter, made its appearance on the shoulder, which broke and discharged an almost incredible quantity of most affensive matter; and besides this, a large quantity was discharged from the ears, of a very offensive character.—Almost despairing of aver stopping the discharge, they made trial of SANDS'SARSAPARILLA, where effected a complete cure, the child having taken only one but

riance trial of SANDS' SARSAPARLLA, which effects ed a complete cure, the child having taken only one bottle. For the benefit of those suffering from the banefut effects of this horrible disease, Mr. Patrick will be pleased to inform any person as to the correctness of this statement, if they call at his residence in Exeter streat, near Fawn street,—Bultimore Sun, The following testimonial to the value of the Sarrepo illa, is from the Rav. Luther Wright, aged 76 years,

Wonumy, Mass., March 30th, 1846. WORDER, Mass., March 30th, 1846.

Messra. Saxps: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability, who have used your Sarmaparilla, I have not the least doubt, but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its officacy are fully sustained by EXPERIENCE, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and atmod in no need of my humble afforts to increase them, I want all who are affected by disease to become acquainted with the EXPICACY and POWER OF your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours, LUTHER WRIGHT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Pulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and the Canadas. Prics \$1 per Bottle; six Bottles for \$5.

December 16, 1949—1y sow

NEW STRAM PURNITURE PAUTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS., LOCISVILLE, KY.

WE see prepared to manufacture every thing in our line, on terms as favorable as any other establish-ment in the West. The patronage of the public is solic-WANTED,-Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Pop-Aug. 6-U. J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

WOODBUFF & McBRIDE. PLANE MANUFACTURERS. And Dealers in WARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Big Piene, 53, Third Street, near Me Dec. 3,-11

DY JOHN G. WHITTIER. How thrills once more the lengthening chain Of memory at the thought of thee! Old hopes which long in dust have lain, Old dreams come thronging back again,
And boyhood lives in me;
I feel its glow upon my cheek,
Its fullness of the heart is mine, As when I learned to hear thee speak, Or raised my doubtful eyes to thine.

I haar again thy low replies, I feel thy arm within my own,
And timidly again uprise
The fringed iids of hazel eyes
With soft brown tresses overblowa, And memories of sweet summer eves, Of moonlit wave and willowy way, Of sters and flowers, and dewy leaves, And emiles and tears more dear than they.

Ere this thy quiet eye hath smiled, My picture of thy youth to see, When half a woman, half a child, Thy very artlessness beguiied, And folly's self seemed wise in me; I too can smile, when o'er that hour The lights of memory backward stream, Yet feel the while that manhood's power Is vainer than my boyhood's dream

Years have passed on, and left their trace Of graver care and deeper thought, And unto me the calm, cold face Of manhood, and to thee, the grace Of woman's pensive beauty brought, On life's rough blast, for blame and praise, The school-boy's name has widely flown; Thine, in the green and quiet ways Of unobtrusive goodness known.

And wider yet in thought and deed, Onr still diverging paths incline; Thine, the Genevan's sternest creed, While answers to my spirit's need The Yorkshire peasant's simple line; For thee, the priestly rite and prayer, And holy day and solemn psaim; Por me, the silent reverence, where My brethren gather, slow and calm.

Yet hath thy spirit left on me An impress Time has worn not out, And something of myself in thee, A shadow of the past, I see Lingering e'er thy way about; Not wholly can the heart unlearn That lesson of its better honrs, Nor yet has Time's duil fooisteps worn To common dust that path of flowers.

From the New York Evening Post. Maunted Man, and the Chost's Bar

A FANCY FOR CHRISTMAS TIME.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

By far the largest share of Mr. Dickens's admirers will be disappointed with this story, for, may use the expression, that inimitable humor, its corner. and those felicities of style and of fancy which constitute the engrossing attraction of his pre- hand, in size and form almost an infant's. vious works. He seems to have chosen his but in its greedy, desperate little clutch, a moral, and then to have planned and written a bad old man's. A face rounded and smothstory, it lacks flexibility and naturalness occa- and twisted by the experience of a life .-The way Milly restored peace and happiness about us, we may perceive ourselves enclosed to stay, little Moloch be to the hearth of the distracted Tetterby's is unagain gone back to his stool, and again to give will be less than his previous works of the same dimensions have been accustomed to yield, will depend more, perhaps, upon the man, tail and moral constitution of the resder. The satisfaction to stay at home, which may be the same claim on his own parental part. The satisfaction the same than happiness about us, we may perceive ourselves enclosed to the hearth of the distracted Tetterby's is unagain gone back to his stool, and again complied, and again gone back to his stool, and again complied, and the good remains. Nobody in suddent thought, preferred the same claim on his own parental part. The satisfaction to the hearth of the distracted Tetterby's is unagain gone back to his stool, and again complied, and the good remains. Nobody in suddent thought, preferred the same claim on his own parental part. The satisfaction on his own parental part. The satisfaction of the author. tal and moral constitution of the reader, than mere beast. upon anything else. The moral of the book is a profound one, and when recognised by the reader, he will inevitably be delighted with the appreciated folly, the book will be considered blow. heavy, inartistic and purposeiess.

Without designing to diminish the interest of the reader by revealing the plot of the story, we will take the chance of interesting some who may not see the book, by giving a brief sketch ed upon it now, coldly; but with a heavy of the anthor's purpose and the process by which effort to remember something-he did not

It was the aim of the book to show how large there, and whence he came, a share of our happiness and comfort in life we derive from the remembrance of our sorrows, onr wrongs, and onr privations, and the wretch. edness which would follow the erasure of those experiences, both to the victim, and the circle

The hero of the story, if it may be said to have any, around whom the centiment of the book revolves, is Mr. Rediaw, the chemist, wire, neglected in youth, by his parents, and miserably poor, bad striven and suffered until he had was buried, as he says, and made ragged steps

hewed ont knowledge from the mine where it thereof for his worn feet to rest and rise on. "No mother's self-denying love, no father's counsel aided me." he says. stranger came into my father's place when I

was but a child, and I was early an alien from my mother's heart. My parents, at the best, were of that sort whose care soon ends, and whose duty is soon done; who cast their offspring loose, early, as birds do name?" theirs; and, if they do well, claim the merit, and, if ill, the pity.'

In his struggle on through life, he experienced the treachery of friends, and the bitterness of those aorrows which follow irretrievable calamity. And at the time when he is introduced to the reader, he is brooding over all these miseries, which his memory preserved with fatal fidelity. A phantom which unnecessarily com plicates the machinery of the story, and is mere ly the reflection of his misanthropic reflections, arrays before him all of the past that could make growing out of his coldness, 'I'll take you home!' said Mr. Tetterby, relenting and memory seem a carse to him, and he prays to to her. forget his sorrow, his wrong, and his trouble.

'I have the power,' said the phantom, 'to cancel their remembrance—to leave but very faint, confused traces of them, that will die out soon.' 'Sayl Is it done?' 'Stay!' cried the haunted man, arresting

by a terrified gesture the uplifted hand. tremble with distrust and doubt of you; and the dim fear you cast upon me deepens into a nameless horror I can hardly bear. I would not deprive myself of any kindly re- and hugging to his breast bread and meat, flection, or any sympathy that is good for me, or others. What shall I lose if I assent to this? What else shall pass from my

'No knowledge; no result of study; noth ing but the intertwisted chain of feelings and trembled and stopped associations, each in turn dependent on, and nourished by, the banished recollections. Those will go.

'Are they so many?' said the haunted

man, reflecting in alarm. They have been wont to show themselves in the fire, in music, in the wind, in the faintly, 'I'll go no where to-night. Boy, dead stillness of the night, in the revolving straight down this long-arched pessage, and

years,' returned the phantom, scornfully, 'In nothing else?' hantom held its peace.

But, having stood before him, silent, for a little while, it moved towards the fire, then

'Decide!' it said, 'before the opportunity

'A moment! I call Heaven to witness.' said the agitated man, 'that I have never been a hater of my kind-never morose, indifferent or hard, to anything around me. If, living here alone, I have made too much of all that was and might have been, and too little of what is, the evil, I believe, has fallen on me, and not on others. But, if there were poison in my body, should I not, possessed of antidotes, and knowledge how to use them, use them? If there be poison on my mind, and through this fearful shadow I can cast it out, shall I not cast it out?"

'Say,' said the spectre, 'is 'it done?'

thought of thousands upon thousands, gen- screen, pasted all over with small scraps of among you. thought of thousands upon thousands, generation after generation? All human memory is fraught with sorrow and trouble. My

screen, pasted all over with small scraps of the screen, memory is as the memory of other men, but dren you may please to name-at least it over his newspaper. other men have not this choice. Yes, I seemed so; they made, in thut very limited close the bargain. Yes! I will forget my sphere of action, such an imposing effect, out of bed again,' said Tetterby, as a genesorrow, wrong, and trouble!'

'Say,' said the spectre, 'is it done?'

whom I here renounce! 'The gift that I snugly enough in the sleep of innocence, his screen. 'Johnny, my child, take care of power that you have yielded up, you shall The immediate occasion of these predatory brow. henceforth destroy its like in all whom you dashes at the waking world, was the con- Johnny sat down on a little stool, and tured to myself the little smiling face upon approach. Your wisdom has discovered struction of an oyster shell wall in a cor- devotedly crushed himself beneath the that the memory of sorrow, wrong, and ner, by two other youths of tender age; on weight of Moloch. trouble is the lot of all mankind, and that which fortification the two in bed made 'Ah, what a gi mankind would be the happier, in its uther harrassing descents (like those accursed Johnny, said his father, and how thankful a grenter tenderness, I think, for all the dismemories without it. Go! Be its benefar. Picts and Scots who beleaguer the early you ought to be! It is not generally known, appointed hopes in which there is no haim. tor! Free from such remembrance, from historical studies of most young Britons) Johnny, he was now referring to the screen When I see a beautiful child in its fond this hour carry involuntarily the blessing of and then withdrew to their own territory. this hour carry involuntarily the blessing of such freedom with you. Its diffusion is inseparable and inalienable from you. Go! and then withdrew to their own territory. In addition to the stir attendant on these supposed him rate calculations, that the following immense per centage of babies never attain a flott which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that the following immense per centage of babies never attain a flott which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, that it is a fact, ascertained by accumulation with which wealth again, the control of the control of the con Be happy in the good you have won and in pursued hotly, and made lunges at the bed- to two years old; that is to saythe good you do!

gift before he is required to illustrate its consequences. Before he has recovered from the surprise incident to his change of heart, he hears a the waters, in other words, by launching profounder sense of his trust, wiped his neglected children, my little child pleads gnences. Before he has recovered from the surshrill cry, as of one who had lost the way.

and limbs, as if to be assured of his identity, and then shouted in reply, loudly and his repose—who were not slow to return and will come home like a lump of ice. wildly: for there was a strangeness of terror these compliments. upon him, as if he too were lost.

"The cry responding, and being nearer, he caught up the lamp, and raised it lieavy curtain in the wall, by which he was accustomed to pass into and out of the theatre where he lectured, which adjoined his room. Associated with youth and animation, and a high amphitheatre of faces, which his entrance charmed to interest in a monient, it was a ghostly place when all this life was faded out of it, and stared upon him like an emblem of Death.

'Halloa!' he cried. 'Halloa! 'This way! Come to the light!' When, as he held the raised the lamp and tried to pierce into curtain with one hand, and with the other gloom that filled the place, something rush. be said to have consisted in its never being her seven sons, who were but diminutive.— even when my little child was born and wiser and happier. Men, in short, are not and her polity; nor were they, as a class gloom that filled the place, something rush. even when my fittle child was born and labor for themselves by any means strict observers of that code ed past him into the room like a wild cat quiet, in any one place, for five consecutive In the case of Sally, however, Mrs. Tetterand crouched down in a corner.

'What is it!' he said hastily. He might have asked 'What is it?' even as if determined to give prominence to his had he seen it well, as presently he did, moral, he has shaded off and retreated, if we when he stood looking at it, gathered up in

A bundle of tatters, held together by a story to illustrate it. Of conree, therefore, as a gred by some half dozen years, but pinched sionally, and its characters lack the personality Bright eyes, but not youthful. Naked feet,

Used, already, to be worried and hunted like a beast, the boy crouched down as he was looked at, and looked back again, and skill with which it is presented, but if it be not interposed his arm to ward off the expected

'I'll bite,' he said, 'if you hit me! The time had been, and not many minntes since, when such a sight as this would have wrung the Chemist's heart. He lookknow what-he asked the boy what he did

'Where's the woman?' he replied. want to find the woman.'

'The woman. Her that brought me here, and set me by the large fire. She was so long gone that I went to look for her, and lost myself. I don't want you. I

He made a spring so suddenly to ge away, that the dull sound of his naked feet upon the floor was near the curtain, when Redlaw caught him by his rags.

'Come! you let me go!' muttered the boy, struggling, and clenching his teeth .-I've done nothing to you. Let me go, will yon, to the woman?

That is not the way. There is a nearer one,' said Redlaw, detaining him, in the wicious tricks? Isn't it enough, sir, that same blank, effort to remember some association that ought, of right, to bear upon this monstrous object. What is your

'Got none.' 'Where do you live?' 'Live! What's that?'

The boy shook his hair from his eyes to look at him for a moment, and then, twisting round his legs and wrestling with him, broke again into his repetition of 'You let it, and held his hand. me go, will you? I want to find the wo-

The Chemist led him to the door, 'This way,' he said, looking at him still confused. ly, but with repugnance and avoidance,

The sharp eyes in the child's head, wan dering round the room, lighted on the table where the remnants of the dinner were. "Give me some of that!" he said, covet-

'Has she not fed you?' 'I shall be hungry again to-morrow

shan't l? Ain't I hungry every day?' Finding himself released, he bounded a the table like some small animal of prey. and his own rags, all together, said:

'There! Now take me to the woman' As the Chemist, with a new-born dislike to touch him, sternly motioned him to follow, and was going out of the door he by embracing him, and immediately break

"The gift that I have given, you shall give again, go where you will! The phantom's words were blowing in

the wind, and the wind blew chill upon

'l'll not go there to night,' he murmured, past the great dark door into the vandyou will see the fire shining on a window ly fell into a deep sleep, though he had

'The woman's fire?' inquired the boy. He nodded, and the naked feet had sprong away. He came back with his lamp, locked his door hastily, and sat down in his chair, covering his face like one who rade of the Intercepted One also shrinking was frightened at himself.

For now he was, indeed, alone. Alone,

The Chemist is next introduced to the various personages of the atory, all of whom, howavar, are first introduced to the reader, in the enjoyment of entire happiness and contentment, consecrated by the warmest domestic attach-

in point of numbers.

It is. And take this with you, man corner, where they might have reposed which expression Mr. Tetterby selected from

clothes under which the marauders took bed, contributed his mite of confusion to Sally. the family stock, by casting his boots upon these and several small objects, inoffensive eyes, and hushed his sister. 'He looked confusedly upon his hands in themselves, though of hard substance

> Besides which, another little boy-the biggest there, but still little-was tottering exclaimed Johnny, I think. large baby, which he was supposed, by a woman. fiction that obtains sometimes in sanguine and watchfulness into which this baby's own secret. She would have made two

or the pot-boy.

It roved from door-step to door-step in the arms of little Johnny Tetterby, and and carried a basket, threw back her bonnet legged heavily at the rear of troops of ju- and shawl, and sitting down, fatigued, comviniles who followed the Tumblers or the manded Johnny to bring his sweet charge to

out. Yet Johnny was verily persuaded that it was a faultless baby, without its peer in the realm of England, and was quite content to catch meek glimpses of things in general from behind its skirts, or over its limp flagging bonnet, and to go staggering about with it like a very little porter with a very large parcel, which was not directed to any body, and could never be delivered

Tetterby himself, however, in his little parlor, as already mentioned, having the presence of a young family impressed upon his mind in a manner too clamorous to be disregarded, or to comport with the quiet perusal of a newspaper, laid down his pa- foot. per, wheeled, in his distraction, a few times round the parlor, like an undecided carrier pigeon, made an ineffectual rush at one or two flying little figures in bed-gowns, tha skimmed past him, and then, bearing suddenly down upon the only unoffending member of the family, boxed the ears of little Moloch's nurse.

'You bad boy!' said Mr. Tetterby, 'haven't you any feeling for your poor father after the fatigues und anxieties of a hard winter's day, since five o'clock in the morn. ing, but you must wither his rest, and corrode his latest intelligence, with your your brother Dolphus is toiling and moiling in the fog and cold, and you rolling in the lap of luxury with a-with a baby, and everything you can wish for,' said Mr. Tetterby, heaping this up as a great climax of blessings, but you must make a wilderness of home, and maniacs of your parents?-Must you, Johnny? Hey?' At each interrogation, Mr. Tetterby made a feint of boxing his ears again, but thought better of

'Oh, father!' whimpered Johnny, 'when wasn't doing anything, I'm sure, but taking such care of Sally, and getting her to sleep. Oh, father!'

I wish my little woman would come repenting, 'I only wish my little woman would come home! I ain't fit to deal with em. They make my head go round, and get the better of me. Oh, Johnny! Isn't vided you with that sweet sister?' indicating Moloch. 'Isn't it enough that you were seven boys before, without a ray of gal, and that your mother went through what she did go through, on purpose that you might all of you have a little sister, but you must so behave yourself as to make

Softening more and more, as his own tender feelings and those of his injured son were worked on, Mr. Tetterby concluded ing away to catch one of the real delinquents. A reasonable good start occurring, ne succeeded, after a short but smart run, and some rather severe cross-country work under and over the bedsteads, and in and out among the intricacies of the chairs in capturing this infant, whom he condignly punished, and bore to bed. This example had a powerful, and apparently mesmeric influence on him of the boots, who instantbeen, dut a moment before, broad awake and in the highest possible feather. Nor was it lost upon the two young architects. who retired to bed, in an adjoining closet. with great privacy and speed. The cominto his nest with similar discretion. Mr. himself unexpectedly in a scene of peace.

'My little woman herself,' said Mr. Tetterby, wiping his flushed face, could hardly have done it better? I only wish my little women had had it to do, I do indeed!'

ral proclamation, delivered in a very soft-Of these small fry, two had, by some hearted manner, and astonishment will be strong machinery, been got into bed in a the portion of that respected contemporary! whom I here renounce! 'The gift that I snugly enough in the sleep of innocence, have given, you shall give again, go where you will. Without recovering yoursel! the work that I snugly enough in the sleep of innocence, his screen. 'Johnny, my child, take care of you are like an angel to tather and me, but for a constitutional propensity to keep your only sister, Sally, for she's the bright-said Mr. William, softly. 'I know that.' when I think of all those hopes I built of others as well as works for himself: the thought that the government of others as well as works for himself: the thought that the government of the constitution of the co

'Ah, what a gift that baby is to you, 'Oh, don't, father, please!' cried John-

The chemist is acarcely endowed with his fatal refuge, another little boy, in another little ny. 'I can't bear it, when I think of wards her.

Mr. Tetterby desisting, Johnny, with a 'Your brother, Dolphus,' said his father,

What's got your precious mother?' 'Here's mother and Dolphus, too, father!'

The process of induction, by which families, to be hushing to sleep. But oh! Mr. Tetterby had come to the conclusion the inexhaustible regions of contemplation that his wife was a little woman, was his head against it.

every hour in the day. Mrs. Tetterby, who had been marketing, Monkey, and came up, all on one side, a her straightway for a kiss. Johnny having little too late for everything that was at complied, and gone back to his stool, and tractive, from Monday morning until Sat again crushed himself, Master Adolphus memory of Christ upon the cross, and of thought themselves), are of a much better urday night. Wherever chldhood congre- Tetterby, who had by this time unwound all the good who perished in his cause, regated to play, there was little Moloch mathis Torso out of a prismatic comforter, apticeive my thanks, and bless her.' rifice, who had hardly breath enough left to get back to his stool, crush himself again,

and pant at his relations. Whatever you do, Johnny, said Mrs Tetterby, shaking her head, 'take care of her, or never look your mother in the face again.

'Nor your brother,' said Adolphus. 'Nor your father, Johnny,' added Mr. Johnny, much affected by this condition

l renunciation of him, looked down at Moloch's eyes to see that they were all right, so far, and skilfully patted her back, (which was uppermost), and rocked her with his

'Are you wet, 'Dolphus, my boy?' said his father. 'Come and take my chair, and has, within his knowledge, no one contrast. dry yourself. 'No, father, thankee,' said Adolphus, smoothing himself down with his hands, I

ain't very wet, I don't think. Does my face shine much, father?' 'Well, it does look waxy, my boy,' returned Mr. Tetterby. While this simple but affectionate family are thus in the full enjoyment of each other's socie-

ty, the chemist knocks at the door to inquire for

a sick person residing in the same building. He is admitted, and is shown up the stairs to the room of the person he sought. As he reached the top he stopped and looked down. But when he reached the top he stopped and looked down. The wife was standing in the same place, twisting her ring round and round upon her finger. The husband, with his head bent forward on his breast, was musing heavily and sullenly. The

children, still clustering about the mother, gazed timidly after the visitor, and nestled together when they saw him looking down. 'Come!' said the father, roughly, 'There's enough of this. Get to bed here!

'The place is inconvenient and small enough,' the mother added, 'without you.-

The whole brood, scared and sad, crept away; little Johnny and the baby lagging last. The mother, glancing contemptuously round the sordid room, and tossing from her the fragments of their meal, stopped on the threshold of her task of cleaning the it enough that your dear mother has pro- table, and sat down, pondering idly and dejectedly. The father betook himself to the small fire together, bent over it as if he would monopolise it all. They did not interchange a word.

The Chemist, paler than before, stole pward like a thiel; looking back upon the change below, and dreading equally to go

He produced the same effect upon all the persons he came in contact with. He enters a room where an aged father attended by one of his sons is visiting another son, whose vices and abandoned habits had brought him prematurely to his death bed. The father and son had been offering to the dying man such consolation as that charlty of the affections which beareth all things, only knows how to give. The change wrought upon the previously sympathising father and brother is portrayed with frightfulness, but we are compelled to omit the scene

though it was marked to be extracted. Williams, or Milly, as she is called, who repreresents the sunnier side of humanity, who derives from her afflictions exaiting hopes and enlarged sympathies, who complains of nothing, but is radiant with goodness and beneficence. She is avoided by the chemist, who dreads to Tetterby, when he paused for breath, found poison the happiness of such an angel. She is employed to restore the chemist and those whom his dreadful gift had rendered miserable. The influence of her presence is beantifully portrayed, and sets out the misanthropic selfishness of the chemist with frightfol distinctness. Mr. Tetterby sought upon his screen for a passage appropriate to be impressed upon his children's minds on the occasion, and following remark from her husband; Her view of the officea of sorrow and affliction she touchingly exemplifies in her raply to the

and have respected them in after-life as their I sumctimes wish you had one to love and out time was and father's. The the First, and which long supported, with best friends. Think of your nwn remark- cherish. Our little dead child that you coat looked like his grandfather's. The the First, and which long supported, with ly. 'I would forget it if I could! Have I thought that, alone, or has it been the thought that of the the trees of his descend.

you quiet-like, Milly."

of it every day.'

'Don't say afraid; it is a comfort to me; it speaks to me in so many ways. The ward was having a fine coach to ride in, had voted to the crown since the Restoration of the coach to ride in, had voted to the crown since the Restoration of the coach to ride in, had voted to the crown since the Restoration of the coach to ride in, had voted to the crown since the Restoration of the coach to ride in, had voted to the crown since the Restoration of the coach to ride in, had voted to the crown since the Restoration of the coach to ride in, had voted to the crown since the Restoration of the coach to ride in, had voted to the crown since the Restoration of the coach to ride in, had voted to the crown since the Restoration of the coach to ride in, had voted to the crown since the Restoration of the Coach since the Restoratio like an angel to me, William.'

'You are like an angel to father and me,' upon it, and the many times I sat and piciny bosom that never lay there, and the good sense and beneficence. In no respect Being himself generally an old Cavalier, or my bosom that never lay there, and the source is the progress of the age more visible, or the son of an old Cavalier, he reflected opened to the light,' said Milly, 'I can feel Johnny,' said his father, 'and how thankful you ought to be! 'It is not generally known, Johnny,' he was now referring to the screen again, 'hut it is a fact, ascertained by accuproud and happy.

and love of younger people.'

she took her husband's arm, and laid her anity, which, at the same time, they so ment, have refrained from outraging their

eyes were then only beginning to compose themself very easily. Consider-themselves to stare, over his unconscious de as an individual, she was very remarka-they have some way I don't know of, of the control of the co ble for being robust and portly; but conside feeling for my little child, and me, and un. came confounded. In the present day, the Their love of the Church was not, indeed It was a very Moloch of a baby, on ered with reference to her husband, her di- derstanding why their love is precious to profitableness of good conduct is still incul- the effect of study or meditation. Few whose insatiate altar the whole existence of mensions became magnificent. Nor did me. If I have been quiet since, I have cated, but in a sounder spirit. Charity among them could have given any reason. this particular young brother was offered up they assume a less imposing proportion, been more happy, William, in a hundred makes the proper allowance for all; and drawn from Scripture or ecclesiustical his minutes, and never going to sleep when re- by had asserted herself, at last; as nobody sorrowful, and could not help grieving a alone, or for their little dark corners of of morality which is common to all Chris quired. "Tetterby's baby" was as well knew better than the victim Johnny, who little, the thought arose, that if I tried to egotism; but to take the world along with tian sects. But the experience of many known in the neighborhood as the postman weighed and measured that exacting idol lead a good life, I should meet in Heaven them into a brighter sky of improvement; ages proves that men may be ready to fight

Redlaw fell upon his knees with a loud

'O Thou,' he said, 'who, through the teaching of pure love, has graciously restored me to the memory which was the

estoration to the dominion of his better nature, the lesson of that wicked and ragged tailerdemalion, whose introduction to the Chemist we have described, and whom he afterwards emloys as a guide, is unfoided.

Why,' asks the Chemist, 'has this child alone been proof against my influence, and why, why, have I detected in its thoughts a

terrible companionship with mine?'
'This,' said the phantom, pointing to the remembrances as you have yielded up. No Hunt. softening memory of sorrow, wrong, or trouble enters here, because this wretched mortal from his birth, has been abandoned to a worse condition than the beasts, and no humanising touch, to make a grain o such a memory spring up in his hardened breast. All within this dissolute creature is barren wilderness. All within the man bereft of what you have resigned, is the same barren wilderness. Woe to such a man! Woe, tenfold, to the nation that shall count its monsters such as this, lying

here by hundreds and by thousands! Redlaw shrunk, appalled, from what he

"There is not," said the phantom, one of these-not one-but sows a harvest that mankind MUST reap. From every seed of evil in this boy, a field of ruin is grown that shall be gathered in, and garnered up, and sown again in many places in th world, until regions are overspread with wickedness enough to raise the waters of another deluge. Open and unpunished murder in a city's streets would be less guilty in its daily toleration, than such spec-

tacles as this.' It seemed to look down upon the boy in his sleep. Redlaw, too, looked down upon him with a new emotion.

'There is not a father,' said the phantom by whose side in his daily or his nightly visits these creatures pass; there is not a mother among all the ranks of living mothers in the land; there is no one risen from the state of childhood, but shall be responsible in his or her degree for this enormity There is not a country throughout the earth. on which it would not bring a curse. There is no religion upon earth that it would not the chimney-corner, and impatiently raking deny; there is no people upon earth in would not put to shame

Thk Chemist clasped his hands, and ooked, with trembling fear and pity, from the sleeping boy in the phantom, standing above him with its finger pointing down.

perfect type of what it was your choice to be. Your influence is powerless here, because from this child's bosom you can banish nothing. His thoughts have been in 'terrible companionship' with yours, because

Children's Books.

The following description of the Tetterby his changed Chemist, is in Dicken's best style, and Tetterby the following:

The following description of the Tetterby his children's minds on the occasion, and following:

It happens all for the best, Milly dear, no doubt, said Mr. William, tenderly, that we can form a just idea of the trustic aristocracy which constituted head, no man can take it from him.

The following description of the Tetterby his children's minds on the occasion, and following:

It happens all for the best, Milly dear, proprieties of modern embelishments? We dom or never found together in our own own the superiority of the latter, and would have it proceed and prosper; but a boy of that rustic aristocracy which constituted head, no man can take it from him.

lays the foundation for a striking contrast, of and have respected them in after-life as their I sumctimes wish you had one to love and our time was much admired, though his the main strength of the armies of Charles upon the morals of these little books; and The gross, uneducated, untraveled coun-

of the infant literature in those days, stood, monarchy, he had no partiality for cour. of the infant literature in those days, stood, it was afraid you thought of it a good it must be acknowledged, the chance of being a very selfish man. His virtue continues on the most corrupt of mankind; that of the most corrupt of mankind; that of the server and his re-Don't say afraid; it is a comfort to the; little boy, perhaps his brother; and his regreat sums which the House of Commons to perhaps his brother; and his regreat sums which the House of Commons to perhaps his brother; and his regreat sums which the House of Commons to perhaps his brother; and his regreat sums which the House of Commons to perhaps his brother; and his regreat sums which the House of Commons to perhaps his brother; and his regreat sums which the House of Commons to perhaps his brother; and his regreat sums which the House of Commons to perhaps his brother; and his regreat sums which the House of Commons to perhaps his brother; and his regreat sums which the House of Commons to perhaps his brother; and his regreat sums which the House of Commons to perhaps his brother; and his regreat sums which the House of Commons to perhaps his brother; and his regreat sums which the House of Commons to perhaps his brother; and his regreat sums which the House of Commons to perhaps his brother; and his regreat sums which the House of Commons to perhaps his brother; and his regreat sums which the House of Commons to perhaps his brother; and his regreat sums which the House of Commons to perhaps his brother; and his regreat sums which the House of Commons to perhaps his brother; and his regreat sums to per and being a King Pepin. Now-a-days, since the world has had a great moral earthof others, as well as works for himself; the thought that the government of his counand looks for his reward to a character for try should be subject to French dictation more importantly so, than in this apparent with butter resentment on the ingratitude ly triffing matter. The most bigoted op. with which the Stuarts had requited their should point to this evidence of their ad- supposed him ripe for rebellion. But all Redlaw raised his head, and looked to- vancement, and be content with it.

'All through life, it seems by me,' she the old children's books, was the inculcat those whom the sovereign had loaded with All through life, it seems by me, she tion of a spirit of revenge and cruelly, in wealth and honors shrank from his side as if it were alive, and had a voice I knew to deter their readers from idleness and dismutinous in the season of his prosperity. with which to speak to me. When I hear obedience. One, if he did not behave him. rallied round him in a lody. Thus, after considered as missiles, at the disturbers of poking the fire, is late to-night, Johnny, of youth in suffering or shame, I think that my child might have come to that, perhaps, lions; another to become a criminal, who ment of Charles the Second, they came to and that God took it from me in his mercy. was not to be taught better, but rendered a his rescue in his extremity, when his own Even in age and gray hair, such as father's, mere wicked contrast to the luckier virtue; secretaries of State and lords of the Treas. it is present; saying that it too might have and, above all, none were to be poor but ury had deserted him, and enabled him to to and fro, bent on one side, and considerably affected in his knees by the weight of a ling. 'Yes, that's the footstep of my little little Sir Charles Grandisons, and allperfect sheriffs. We need not say how con- have shown equal loyalty to his brother Her quiet voice was quieter than ever, as trary this was to the real spirit of Christi- James, if James would, even at the mo. much insisted on. The perplexity in after strongest feelings; for there was one insti-Children love me so, that sometimes I life, when reading of poor philosophers and tution, and one only, which they prized a bright creature who would call me mo. and to discern the want of success in suc- to the death, and to persecute without pily.

> The Seven Champions of Christendom, ally disobev. Valentine and Orson, and other books of the fictitious class, which have survived their more rational brethren (as the latter order, and, indeed, survive by a natural instinct in society to that effect. With many on each side of him, as easily as if he were dipping his hands into a lottery. But there are still giants and wild beasts to encounter, of another sort, the conquest of which requires the old enthusiasm and disinterestedness; arms and war are checked in their career, and have been so, by that new might of opinion to which everybody may contribute much in his single voice; and wild men, or those who would become so boy, is the last, completest illustration of are tamed by education and brotherly kinda human creature, utterly bereft of such ness, into ornaments of civil life."-Leigh

knowledge.

The Old English Gentleman.

From the foregoing description it might

pe supposed that the English esquire of the

BY MACAULAY.

seventeenth century did not materially differ from a rustic miller or alc-house keeper of our time. There are, however, some important parts of his character to be still noted which will greatly modify this estimate. Unlettered as he was and unpolished, he was still in some most important points a his praise .- Dr. Isaac Barrow. gentleman. He was a member of a proud and powerful aristocracy, and was distin guished by many both of the good and of the bad qualities which belong to the aris-Came to our granary, and 'neath the caves tocrats. His family pride was beyond that of a Talbot or a Howard. Ho knew the genealogies and coats of arms of all his neighbors, and could tell which of them had assumed supporters without any right, and which of them were so unfortunate as to be great-grand-sons of aldermen. He was a magistrate, and, as such, administered gratuitously to those who dwelt around him a rude patriarchal justice, which, in spite of innumerable blunders and of occasional acts of tyranny, was yet better than no justice at all. He was an officer of the train-bands; and his military dignity, though it might move the mirth of gallants who had served a campaign in Flanders. raised his character in his own eyes and in the eyes of his neighbors, Nor, indeed, was his soldiership justly a subject of derision. In every country there were elderly gentlemen who had seen service which was no child's play. One had been knighted by Charles the First, after the battle of Hath hope been smitten in its early daws' Edgehil!. Another still wore a patch over the scar which he had received at Naseby. A third had defended his old house till Fair. fax had blown in the door with a petard.-The presence of these old Cavaliers, with their old swords and holsters, and with most selfish and the most exalted, his petheir old stories about Going and Luns culiar inducement to good. It says to the Behold, I say, pursued the spectre, 'the ford, gave to the musters of militia an former, 'Serve mankind, and you serve earnest and warlike aspect which would

country gentlemen who were too young to will have the sublime inducement of prohave themselves exchanged blows with the cuirassiers of the Parliament, had, from second excellence of knowledge is, that you have gone down to his unnatural level. childhood, been surrounded by the traces even the selfish man, when he has once He is the growth of man's indifference; you of recent war, and fed with stories of the begun to love virtue from little motives, are the growth of man's presumption. The martial exploits of their fathers and uncles. loses the motive as he increases the love, beneficent design of Heaven is, in each Thus the character of the English esquire and at last worships the Deity, where before case, overthrown, and from the two poles of the seventeenth century was compound. he only coveted gold upon its alter. of the immaterial world you come together.' ed of two elements which we are not ac- Bulwer, customed to find united. His ignorance and uncouthness, his low tastes and gross "But the most illustrious of all book. phrases, would, in our time, be considered sellers in our boyish days, not for his great as indicating a nature and a breeding at home; but this is no reason that names, not for his dinners, not for his riches thoroughly plebeian; yet he was essentially should not go abroad: a man should live that we know of nor for any full are the world. that we know of, nor for any full-grown a patrician, and had, in large measure, both with the world as a citizen of the world, he celebrity, but for certain little penny books, the virtues and the vices which flourish may have a preference for the particular radiant with gold and rich with bad pictures, among men set from their birth in high quarter or square, or even siey, in which was Mr. Nowberry, the famous children's place, and accustomed to authority, to ob. he lives, but he should have a generous bookseller, 'at the corner of St. Paul's servance, and to self-respect. It is not feeling for the welfar, of the whole. - Cum-Churchyard,' next Ludgate street. The easy for a generation which is accustomed berland. house is still occupied by a successor, and to find chivalrous sentiments only in comchildren may have books there as former- pany with liberal studies and polished manly-but not the same. The gilding, we ners to imagine to itself a man with the deconfess, we regret; gold, somehow, never portment, the vocabulary, and the accent looked so well as in adorning literature. of a carter, yet punctilious on matters of fore men should remedy suspicion by pro-The pictures also,—may we own that we genealogy and precedence, and ready to prefer the uncouth coats, the staring blotted risk his life rather than see a stain cast on suspicions in smother.—Lord Bacon. eyes, and pieces of rope for hats, of our the honor of his house. It is only, how-

this humor lasted only till the throne was "One of the most pernicious mistakes of really in danger. It was precisely when cess itself, if not accompanied by a liberal for a religion whose ereed they do not understand, and whose precepts they habit. The Goodness of God. Wherever we direct our eyes, whether

we reflect them inward upon ourselves, we behold this goodness to occupy and penetrate the very root and centre of our beings. or extend them abroad towards the things heat, and invigorated with lively spirits, disposed to health, and qualified for long endurance; subservient to a soul endued with divers senses, faculties and powers, apt to inquire after, pursue, and perceive various delights and contents. Or when we contemplate the wonderful works of nature. and, walking about at our leisure, gaze upon this ample theatre of the world, consider ing the stately beauty, constant order, and sumptious furniture thereof, the glorious splendor and uniform motion of the heavens the pleasant fertility of the earth, the cuitous figure and fragrant sweetness of plants. the exquisite frame of animals, and all other amazing miracles of nature, wherein the glorious attributes of God (especially his transcendent goodness) are most conspicuously displayed (so that by them not only large acknowledgments, but even congratulatory hymns, as it were, of praise, have been extorted from the mouths of Aristotle, Pliny, Galen, and such like men, never suspected guilty of an excessive devotion), their should our hearts be affected with thankful sense, and our lips break forth into

> Perseverance. A swallow in the spring,

Essayed to make a nest, and there did bring Wet earth, and straw, and leaves. Day after day she toiled, With patientheart; but ere her work was crowned.

Some sad mishap the tiny fabric spoiled, And dashed it to the ground. She found the ruin wrought, But, not cast down, forth from the place she

brought, And built her nest anew. But scarcely had she placed The last soft feather on its ample floor,

with her mate, fresh earth and grasse

When wicked hand, or chance, again laid And wrought the ruin o'er. But still her heart she kept,

And toiled again; and last night, hearing calls, I looked, and, lo! three little swallows siept

Have clouds o'ercast thy purpose, lrust or plan'

Have FAITH and strnggie on?

There are in knowledge these two excellencies: first, that it offers to every man, the yourself,' to the latter, 'In choosing the best otherwise have been wanting. Even those means to secure your own happiness, you moting the happiness of mankind.' The

It is an old saying, that charity begins

Suspicion. There is nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and there-